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WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 9-18 (48-64). DR: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 11-19 (52-66). CHANNEL: ROME: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 14-26 (57-79). NEW Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 12-21 (54-70).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi ....5.50 Dirh. Algeria.....3.00 Din. Austria.....12 S. Bahrain .....0.500 Din. Belgium .....23 B.Fr. Cyprus .....300 Mils Denmark.....3.75 D.Kr. Dubai .....5.50 Dirh. Egypt .....70 P. Eire .....30 P. Finland .....3.00 F.M. France .....3 F. Germany .....1.50 D.M. Great Britain.....25 P. Greece.....25 Drs. India .....Rs. 9 Iran .....95 Rials Israel.....I.£22.00 Italy.....500 Lire Jordan .....310 Fils Kenya.....Shs. 9.25 Kuwait .....350 Fils Lebanon .....Fr.2.75 Libya.....L.Din. 0.25 Luxembourg ....23 L.Fr. Madeira .....27.5 Esc. Malta .....22 Cents Morocco.....3.00 Dr. Netherlands ..1.75 Fior. Nigeria .....70 K. Norway.....3.25 N.Kr. Oman.....0.540 Rial Portugal.....25 Esc. Qatar .....3.00 Rials Saudi Arabia..4.25 Rials Spain.....50 Ptas. Sweden.....3.00 S.Kr. Switzerland ...1.70 S.Fr. Tunisia .....3.25 Din Turkey .....T.£. 37.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.).....$0.35 Yugoslavia.....22 D.

No. 30,057 *R PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1979 Established 1887

oviet Stand on Cuba Force
egacy of the Missile Crisis

urrey Marder, the senior diplo- correspondent of The Washing- ost, has been on leave since last mber to explore conflicting per- ons between the United States he Soviet Union. The project is ored by the Council on Foreign tions with support of the Carne- Endowment for International e. Because of the exceptional na- of the Cuban dispute and Mr. er's access to Soviet sources, on Lord, the council president, Thomas Hughes, the endowment dent, have granted permission im to write the following special from Moscow.

By Murrey Marder

OSCOW, Oct. 1 (WP) — "You ricans will never be able to do to us again."

e speaker was Vasili Kuznet- first deputy Soviet foreign min- He was talking quietly and mnly, although in a tone of ir- essible bitterness, to John oy, then coordinator of U.S. rmament activities, in New k. The time was 1962 and the an missile crisis was over. The ted States and the Soviet Union just passed through what many then as the specter of nuclear se. It was seen as a victory for United States; it was also the utest international humiliation the Soviet Union in the post- rld War II years.

resident John F. Kennedy is- d stern orders to every adminis- ion leader "not to gloat," to id jeopardizing, for years to e, any prospect for improving U.S.-Soviet relations. But Moscow's humiliation was unconcealable.

Confronted by overwhelming U.S. strategic nuclear power as well as U.S. tactical supremacy in the region that made it unnecessary for the United States even to threaten to use nuclear force to impose its will, the Soviet Union was compelled to bow to virtually anything that the United States demanded.

We live today with the consequences of that humiliation. And we live with entirely different memories in the United States and in the Soviet Union about what Cuba represents.

The Soviet Union, in military power and global reach — but only in those realms — is now the equal of the United States. Again, outcries are rising in the United States that the Russians are headed for, or already have achieved, military superiority. And paradoxically, with its present unquestioned power, the Soviet Union, unlike two decades ago, adamantly denies that it has or seeks superiority, for it is genuinely concerned about provoking a new leap forward in the arms race.

Not Seen as Threat

The Soviet Union clearly would concede that the United States still has regional military superiority in its Caribbean back yard. Therefore, what the Soviet Union rejects is that the presence of "a few thousand" Soviet military personnel, which it calls simply military instructors, technicians and advisers, are a threat of any kind to the United States.

Even if there is a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba — as the Carter administration insists there is and the Kremlin determinedly denies — that would still pose no threat to U.S. interests, in the perception and argumentation of Soviet military and political strategists.

In this situation, however, there is a real danger that whatever Mr. Carter does that affects Soviet interests — even what Soviet sources describe as "miscalculated face-saving measures" for his own domestic reasons — may be construed in the Kremlin as an attempt by a weaker U.S. president to repeat the 1962 humiliation.

But this time, the pressure would be on the Kremlin leadership to demonstrate forcefully that the United States no longer has unilateral power to make the Soviet Union do anything.

And yet concurrently, the Russians fear that the United States, acting on an unwarranted perception of looming U.S. strategic inferiority, will open the floodgates of its vaster resources to try to recapture its longtime strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. Faced with that challenge, the Soviet Union unquestionably would try to surpass the U.S. effort. It could do so only with woeful damage to its weaker economy.

The moves open to each side therefore appear from here to be circular, unless one side clearly backs down. The Soviet Union insists it will never do that again, and certainly not when it perceives itself as innocent of any provocative step.

This underlying determination

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International

Pope crouches to kiss ground after landing in Boston.

Met by Mrs. Carter

Pope Arrives in U.S. To Start 7-Day Tour

By Dennis Redmont

BOSTON, Oct. 1 (AP) — Pope John Paul II arrived today for the first U.S. papal tour in history. He said it was a "great joy" for him to be in the United States and "to greet all the American people of every race, color and creed."

The pope's Aer Lingus Boeing 747, dubbed "St. Patrick," landed in a heavy mist at Logan International Airport from Shannon, Ireland.

Boston was the first stop on a planned seven-day, six-city tour. Thousands of people gathered hours before the pope's arrival in hopes of getting a glimpse of him, either on his 20-mile motorcade into town or at a Mass on the Boston Common.

As he has done on previous journeys, the pope, in white cassock and red robes, knelt and kissed the tarmac. As he moved slowly through a receiving line headed by Rosalynn Carter, the Catholics who greeted him bowed to kiss his ring.

The pope said to Mrs. Carter in his deep, thickly accented voice: "It is a great joy for me to be in the United States of America . . .to greet all the American people of every race, color and creed.

"I come to you, America, with sentiments of friendship, reverence and peace. I come as one who already knows you and loves you, as one who wishes you to fulfill your noble destiny of service to the world," he said.

A crowd of federal, state, local and church dignitaries — limited to about 400 — waited in outdoor stands to greet him. They were joined by more than 500 reporters.

In a welcoming statement, Mrs. Carter said: "Today you come to us as a champion of the vision that unites mankind — our creator's vision of a world of justice and freedom, a world of peace. As you move across our country in the next few days, you will find people pursuing that vision . . ."

The pope's U.S. visit follows a pastoral tour of Ireland which was highlighted by repeated calls for an end to sectarian strife. In an airport departure statement before leaving Ireland, the pope said: "I thank all the people for the warm and loving reception in which they manifested their keen sense of humanity and their lively faith."

A few hours before he spoke, terrorists in Northern Ireland, refusing to heed his calls for peace, raked a British Army Land-Rover with gunfire, slightly injuring two soldiers.

After Boston, Pope John Paul II will visit New York, Philadelphia, Des Moines, Chicago and Washington. Pope Paul VI visited New York for 14 hours in 1965 to address United Nations, but did not stay overnight.

Sen. Edward Kennedy and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. were among Massachusetts politicians at the airport. Other included 14 cardinals — 10 from the United States and four from Canada. A large ecumenical group was on hand, but Jews were missing because of the start of the Yom Kippur holiday.

Boston, the second-largest Roman Catholic archdiocese in the country with more than 2 million Catholics out of a population of 5.7 million, swirled with excitement. Heavy security measures prevailed, with about 9,000 men on duty, including 2,000 city police, more than 6,000 national guardsmen, and 600 state troopers.

In Ireland, the pope flew to Shan-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Note of Universal Authority

U.S. Visit Tests the Pope As Potential World Leader

By Henry Tanner

DUBLIN (NYT) — The extraordinary reputation that Pope John Paul II has built in just under one year in office will be put to the test during the seven days he spends in the United States.

In Mexico, Poland and Ireland he was in Roman Catholic countries. In the United States, he will talk to a religiously, culturally and politically pluralistic society for the first time. He will be facing the affluent and the indifferent, not the poor. In the United States, for the first time, he visits a leading world power. And at the United Nations, representatives of all the world's cultures and religions will listen for a note of universal authority in his appeal for human rights.

This will be the most difficult trip he has made, prelates around him say. Many of them believe that in the aftermath they will know for the first time whether the new pope has it in him to become the outstanding world leader of his time, overshadowing presidents and kings, or whether in the long run he will have to settle for being merely an effective and unusually attractive head of the Catholic Church. Nowhere, obviously, can these aims be achieved better than in the United States, the leading power of the Western world.

Worldwide Leadership

That he aspires to worldwide moral leadership and will seek to use the U.S. visit to this effect is beyond doubt. His purpose, a Vatican prelate said, is "to make himself available as a leader of the world church, and to expose the papacy to areas where it has not been well known before."

For all his outgoing ways, the new pope is still something of a mystery. Even high-ranking priests do not know what his approach to U.S. audiences will be.

There are no known speech writers. There have been no strategy meetings of cardinals and bishops in preparation for the trip.

Members of the American Catholic hierarchy have sent him written reports on the state of the American church, and at least two of them, Archbishop John Quinn and Bishop Thomas Kelly, respectively president and secretary-general of the Amerian Bishops' Conference, have paid him

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)

Climb to $500 Predicted

Gold Shatters $400 Mark, Pressure on Dollar Rises

By Jeff Bradley

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP) — The price of gold shattered the $400 an ounce barrier today to set new highs in Europe.

Bullion dealers said it was a "no sellers" market with prices going just one way — up fast.

The U.S. dollar, meanwhile, came under intense selling pressure and only massive central bank intervention prevented big losses.

The gold rush was attributed not only to Mideast oil interests but to corporations and other investors getting onto what they saw as a gilt-lined ticket to big profits. One London dealer said the price could soon approach $500 an ounce since no one wants to sell.

Gold closed in Zurich at a record $414.50 a troy ounce, surging $8 in the last two hours of trading after breaking through the $400 mark at midday. This compares with $396.50 at the close last Friday, $322.875 a month ago and $218.875 at the start of the year.

In London, the closing price was $413.25, up from $397.50 last Friday. During the day, gold touched a trading high of $414.75 agreed by the city's "big five" gold houses at their afternoon fixing.

Gold had touched $400 or just above in Hong Kong and New York trading last Thursday and Friday. After breaching the $400 barrier around midday in Europe today, the price suddenly soared, dealers said.

One commentator said that lack of initiative from the International Monetary Fund meeting in Belgrade to stem violent fluctuations on world money markets had sent investors rushing into bullion. Trading was one-way with few sellers in a basically thin market.

He said that Arabs and other major investors were unloading shaky dollars to buy gold. "What else can they do with their dollars?" Some were buying other metals such as silver, platinum and copper. The price of silver leaped $1.19 in London to a peak $17.51 a troy ounce.

After opening stronger, the dollar sank to its lowest level in 11 months against the West German mark and the Italian lira.

"The market isn't convinced that there is muscle behind the words spoken in Hamburg," said a Frankfurt dealer, referring to the meeting last weekend at which West German government leaders told U.S. economic officials that they will continue to support the dollar.

West Germany's central bank mounted its biggest dollar rescue operation of the year, buying more than $87 million at the afternoon fixing in Frankfurt, market sources reported. The dollar was pegged at 1.7365 marks, just above the record low of 1.7285 marks set Oct. 30, 1978, on the eve of President Carter's $30-billion support package for the ailing U.S. currency.

The Swiss National Bank and U.S. Federal Reserve Bank were also reported buying huge amounts of dollars.

Navy Denies Ties to Cuba Troops Issue

.S. Ships Sent on Caribbean Maneuvers

By Fred Farris

ASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (IHT) — Navy combat ships arrived to- in the Caribbean on a training cise that the Navy said had ing to do with the issue of Sovi- oops in Cuba, and Fidel Castro sed President Carter of contriv- the troops issue to boost his ing political fortunes.

he president was to make a tele- d report to the American people in the day. There were indica- s that one U.S. countermove in troops issue might be develop- t of military relations with Chi-

eventeen U.S. ships of the At- ic Fleet arrived in the Carib- n. A Navy spokesman in Nor- , Va., said that the 12-day ex- e was planned since April, and it is designed to provide train- in anti-submarine, anti-air and surface naval warfare. It said ships left Norfolk and Mayport, last week and that the exercise heduled to end Oct. 12.

he White House was silent ut what the president was to although officials late last week that he planned to give some ligence evidence that would irm the combat status of the 0 to 3,000 Soviet troops in a, and that he planned to dis- U.S. actions to offset that ca- dity. The Russians and the Cu- s insist that the troops are in a on a training mission and been there for 17 years.

Mr. Carter, who called the "sta- quo" not acceptable, has said if the United States and the So- Union do not reach agreement the issue, the United States ld act on its own. He has given indication what that action ht be.

China Overtures

dministration officials disclosed President Carter intends to Defense Secretary Harold n to Peking in the next few uths for military talks with Chi- leaders. It would be Mr. n's first visit to China since U.S. recognition of Peking in ch.

e officials said, however, that Brown's trip does not signal a ge in the U.S. policy barring of U.S. weapons to China, al- gh the policy does not rule out ding military assistance and ing. The United States does object if NATO countries sell s to Peking.

viet sensitivity to U.S. over-

oodie Judgment heduled Monday

ETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 1 ters) — A ruling in the trial of er propaganda chief Eschel odie will be delivered next day, Judge Charl Theron said y.

dge Theron spoke after hearing se arguments in the trial of er information secretary, who d a multimillion-dollar secret ganda war to improve South a's international image. Mr. odie is facing seven charges of involving alleged misuse of funds.



United Press International

Vice President Mondale, center, and President Aristides Royo of Panama, right, listen as Mondale's son, William, translates his father's speech into Spanish. The speech was given in Panama City after Mondale arrived for the ceremonies marking the transfer of the Canal Zone yesterday.

Control Reverts to Panama After 76 Years

Residents Mark End of Canal Zone Era

By Alan Riding

BALBOA, Panama, Oct. 1 (NYT) — In an unmistakably funereal mood, their eyes misty and throats tightened by nostalgia and bitterness, the Americans who have long operated the Panama Canal yesterday marked the demise of the Canal Zone.

At midnight last night, Panama took jurisdiction over the 533-square-mile strip for the first time in 76 years and the American enclave — as well as an entire way of life — disappeared.

Under the new Panama Canal treaties, the United States will still control about 40 percent of the canal area, and the waterway will continue to be operated and defended primarily by the United States until it is taken over by Panama at noon on Dec. 31, 1999.

But for the 12,000 "Zonians," many of whose families have lived here since construction of the 51-mile-long canal began in 1904, an era ended yesterday.

"The past is dead," Dr. Richard Cheville, a Canal Zone community leader, noted. "Teddy Roosevelt is in the ground." A longtime canal worker, whose father came here in 1906, was even more philosophical, remarking, "It was fun while it lasted."

Like a nation going down to defeat, though, there were still pockets of resistance. Overnight, some walls and monuments were painted with such defiant words as "Canal Zone forever" and "C.Z., U.S." Outside the Balboa fire station, a youth wore a T-shirt showing a monster making a vulgar sign under the words: "To Jimmy from the Canal Zone."

Many Zonians, though fearful of the future under Panamanian jurisdiction, reserved their principal resentment for President Carter for what they consider "selling out" to Panamanian and international pressure by renegotiating the 1903 treaty that gave the United States control over the canal and the Canal Zone "in perpetuity."

In contrast, Mr. Carter's long struggle to win congressional approval for the new treaties is warmly appreciated by the Panamanian government, and Vice President Mondale joined six Latin American heads of state, including President Aristides Royo of Panama, at ceremonies today marking the disappearance of the Zone, which has divided this country geographically for all but a few months of its independent existence.

Critics Said Arrested

Fears of demonstrations by Panamanian nationalists unhappy with articles in the new treaties allowing the United States to intervene to defend the canal after 2000 have abated as the Panamanian National Guard has tightened controls over opposition groups. For the last three days, all radio stations have been broadcasting government programs, and opposition sources said that four critics of the treaties were arrested Saturday night. Several leftist leaders went into hiding during the weekend.

Some of the transfer ceremonies took place yesterday. Around noon, two truckloads of Panamanian National Guardsmen entered Fort Amador, home of the 193d Infantry Brigade, which today becomes a Panamanian base for joint defense of the canal. Later, Lt. Gen. Wallace Nutting took charge of the U.S. Southern Command from Lt. Gen.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Ruling Coalition Loses Votes in German Ballot

DUESSELDORF, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — The Social Democrats and the Free Democrats who rule the country in a coalition, both lost votes in local elections yesterday in North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany's most populous state, according to provisional official results.

Ecologists and Communists made notable gains over their former scores, but there will be little difference in the composition of town and district councils in the state, where one third of all West German voters live.

The Christian Democratic Union increased its share of the vote by 0.2 percent to 46.3 percent. The Social Democrats lost 0.6 percent to 44.9 percent and the Free Democrats went down by 0.6 percent to 6.5 percent.

The environmentalists made big gains in several towns, most dramatically in Ahaus, near the Dutch border, where they have opposed a proposed nuclear dump. They won 25.5 percent of the poll.

The Communist Party won only 0.7 percent of the total vote, but it was enough to gain seats on five town councils. Previously, the party had only one councillor, at Bottrop in the industrial Ruhr.

Operation in Mozambique

Rhodesian Troops Conclude 5-Day Raid

By Carey Winfrey

SALISBURY, Oct. 1 (NYT) — Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops withdrew from Mozambique today after a five-day operation against what a military spokesman here called the main logistics base for the guerrilla army of Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front.

It was the second raid into Mozambique in the last month but the first since talks aimed at ending the seven-year war began in London three weeks ago today.

On the eve of the talks, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, Zimbabwe Rhodesia's military commander, said that he had been given the authority by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa to order attacks into neighboring states, "if the circumstances warranted."

Government communiques here initially described the raid as a "self-defense" operation.

The spokesman said that unlike the strike in early September, this raid was not directed against Mozambican regular forces, whom the government claimed are directly supporting the guerrillas. He added, however, that World War II-vintage Soviet T-34 tanks, believed to be manned by Mozambican regulars, were repulsed when they came to the defense of the camp Saturday evening.

According to the spokesman, two Zimbabwe Rhodesian soldiers were killed and "several hundred" guerrillas died in the operation, which began with an air strike Thursday. The camp is situated about 12 miles inside Mozambique and 25 miles northeast of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian town of Umtali.

The spokesman said the aim of the raid "was the destruction of the Chimoio base, particularly at this time when we know that [Patriotic Front military chief Josiah] Tongogara was instructed to push the maximum number of troops into Zimbabwe Rhodesia to disrupt the focus of the London constitutional talks."

According to a pool reporter escorted to the scene during the weekend, the 25-square-mile base was guarded by at least four Soviet-made 20-mm anti-aircraft guns atop a line of high ridges. He said he was told that the main ridge was taken after several air strikes, followed by a frontal assault by ground troops. He said he saw the bodies of only three dead guerrillas but was told most had been removed by other insurgents.

According to the military spokesman, at least a dozen guerrillas were captured, but the pool reporter said he saw only three.

Bunkers and Trenches

The pool reporter said most of the base was built underground, a series of bunkers joined by zig-zag trenches. A senior Zimbabwe Rhodesian field commander said he thought the camp had the appearance of Soviet design.

"They've learned a few tricks of the trade," the officer said of the guerrillas. "I must say I admire the guy who designed this: it's well sited."

He added that the 1,000 guerrillas he estimated had defended the camp fought well and attributed their spirited defense to the presence of a senior guerrilla commander and Soviet advisers.

Reporters writing about the raid were asked to submit their copy to military censors here, a request with which The New York Times complied.

West Plans to Step Up Relief Shipments

Cambodia Relents on Aid to Rebel Areas

BANGKOK, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Western aid to Cambodia is to be stepped up soon in an attempt to save tens of thousands of people from starvation, international aid officials said today.

A statement yesterday by officials of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh indicated that agreement has been reached on a face-saving arrangement that would, for the first time in years, put humanitarianism ahead of politics in Cambodia.

The agreement included a method by which aid could be funneled to civilians in areas under control of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, mostly in western Cambodia near Thailand.

Last Thursday, 15 donor nations and eight international aid organizations approved a $31-million relief plan, but the Phnom Penh government rejected it because the aid would have gone also to Khmer Rouge areas.

Jacques Danois, a senior official of Unicef in Bangkok, said that Unicef headquarters in New York still had to approve the latest plan. "But that might only take a day or so if everything is all right," he said.

Fears that aid would be siphoned off to Vietnam's army in Cambodia apparently have been unfounded, Mr. Danois said today. "The distribution is very satisfactory. We do have control" of the relief aid, and Unicef and International Red Cross officials say that they are convinced that aid reaches civilians, he said.

The Phnom Penh government, in a statement yesterday, indicated that aid would be welcomed from the West, channeled through Unicef and the Red Cross. International aid officials in Phnom Penh would be allowed to monitor aid distribution, the statement indicated, although the distribution would be handled by Cambodians, or by Vietnamese.

Unicef officials said that the plan appeared workable, and would save face on both sides, a difficult task in highly political Cambodia. The officials said that the first shipload of thousands of tons of food and medicine could be on its way to Cambodia within a couple of weeks. Previously, Unicef and the Red Cross had sent five planeloads of food and medicine to Phnom Penh.

In Bonn, the West German government has alloted one million marks ($574,713) to organizations aiding impoverished Cambodians, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Purge Victims Prominent

Chinese Toast Anniversary Of Communist Revolution

By John Roderick

PEKING, Oct. 1 (AP) — The Chinese government entered its fourth decade of power today with some words of praise for Mao, some criticism of him, and a national policy that owes more to his old adversaries than to him.

On the eve of the 30th anniversary of Communist rule, 5,000 people crowded into the Great Hall of the People yesterday and shared a toast with Mao's successor as Communist Party chairman, Hua Guofeng.

The party leadership at the banquet in the vast dining hall looked, with some exceptions, like a roll call of the Maoist era's victims — old men and women purged by Mao at some point in the turbulent years after the revolution.

Reunited, they have begun a new drive to turn China into a modern country by the year 2000. The course that they are following, three years after Mao's death at age 82, was laid down by the late Premier Chou En-lai and now is led by Chou's protege, Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, 75.

Through an irony of circumstance — he was a compromise choice when Mr. Deng was in disgrace — Mr. Hua, 59, is the nominal chief of state.

Boosted to power because he could claim to be Mao's designated successor — "With you in charge, I am at ease," Mao was quoted as saying — Mr. Hua swiftly made his peace with the Deng people. Mr. Hua arrested the leading Maoists, the disgraced Gang of Four headed by Mao's widow, Jiang Jing, and is at the head of a program whose goals he approves but whose methods he once might have resisted.

Party Position

The new party line — which heaps compliments on the Mao of the early years — was spelled out Saturday by Ye Jianying, Chou's old crony and the No. 2 man in the party.

Mr. Ye's two-hour speech, heard by 11,000 in the Great Hall and millions more listening to its broadcast on radio and television, gave full credit to Mao for his revolutionary achievements but for the first time said, in effect, that he was wrong in launching the purges of the 1950s against the country's "rightists" and wrong again when he carried out the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s.

The leaders' 42-page manifesto put Mao behind them and opened the way to a posthumous rehabilitation of his greatest enemy — the late chief of state Liu Shaoqi. The way the wind is blowing was indicated yesterday, a few hours before the Great Hall reception, by an unofficial magazine with a reputed tie to official sources, which called for Liu's rehabilitation. The fact that this issue of the youth journal, Peking Spring, was not banned or seized suggested that it had backing in high places.

The two honored foreign guests at yesterday's reception were the former Cambodian chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and Hoang Van Hoan, who was deputy leader of the Vietnamese National Assembly before he defected in July.

Kremlin Message

In Moscow, an official Kremlin message to Peking released yesterday warmly saluted the Chinese revolution and harked back to close Chinese-Soviet cooperation before the two Communist giants began their bitter feud in the late 1950s. The anniversary telegram appeared to be a conciliatory gesture to coincide with the opening of discussions in Moscow on normalizing relations.

"Inspired by the ideals of the great October socialist revolution [in Russia], the people of China rose against the forces of imperialism, feudalism and reaction, won a victory in their protracted struggle for national and social liberation," it said. "In those years, Soviet-Chinese cooperation was a weighty factor in consolidating the forces of socialism and peace."



Associated Press

Chairman Hua Guofeng (right) applauds at a reception marking the 30th anniversary of the Chinese revolution. Next to him is Vice Chairman Ye Jianying; behind them is Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian leader, an honored guest.

Pravda Sees 'No Objective Reasons' Behind Chinese-Soviet Hostility

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP) — The Soviet Union, marking the 30th anniversary of Communist China and the current Moscow talks on normalizing relations between the countries, declared today that there were "no objective reasons" for Chinese-Soviet hostility.

In an authoritative commentary by Igor Lebedev, the Communist Party daily, Pravda, said the outcome of the talks would depend on how much Peking's optimistic official statements are reflected in "concrete and practical" negotiating positions.

The Pravda commentary followed an official greeting to China's leaders by the Soviet government, warmer in tone than a similar anniversary greeting last year. But there appeared to be no congratulatory message from the Soviet Communist Party to the Chinese party.

Striking out at Chinese warnings about alleged Soviet aggressive designs, the Pravda article said Peking was only trying to camouflage its own "truly hegemonistic intentions" and internal problems.

"Attempts to blame the Soviet Union for the current abnormal condition of Soviet-Chinese relations and the piling up of all kinds of inventions about Soviet policy do not change and cannot change the true state of things."

Expressing particular Soviet sensitivity about China's proclaimed intent not to renew the 1950 Soviet-Chinese friendship treaty, which is due to expire next year, Pravda said, "This decision speaks for itself, even if it is accompanied by an expression of readiness to negotiate about improving relations."

The commentary said there were "no objective reasons for alienation between the people of the Soviet Union and China and even less for hostility and confrontation between them."

Soviet Stand on Cuban Force: Legacy of Missile Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

never to blink again in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation, especially anywhere that the Soviet Union believes that it is unjustifiably challenged, has caused the Kremlin no hesitation, after the first probing exchanges, in labeling the latest Cuban controversy unreal, concocted and illogical.

At strategic levels of Soviet thinking, one suspicion constantly emerges: that the Carter administration manufactured a crisis to enable a weakened president to shift course in his basic policy toward the Soviet Union in the face of an approaching election.

The premise is that he did so because of his inability to obtain ratification of the new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty. The embattled pact is in trouble in the Senate after six years of grueling negotiations and an ostentatious signing ceremony at the June summit meeting of Mr. Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna.

The competing rationale among those most knowledgeable here about U.S. processes, politics, psychology and intentions is this: the Carter administration stumbled into a sequence of missteps that left it foundering, and the president is trying to get out of the corner he painted himself into, but his chances for success are extremely questionable; therefore, Soviet attention should begin to concentrate on his potential successor.

That outlook raises for both nations, however, the prospect of an unpredictable relationship for the next 16 months — a frightening time lag. As a result, from either direction of Soviet analysis, the prospects suddenly look dark for U.S.-Soviet relations.

Example of Conflict

This report draws most heavily on two weeks of interviews that began Sept. 12, part of research for a book intended for publication next year on U.S.-Soviet perceptions over the past 20 years. The current dispute came up only as an example of conflicting perceptions.

After a private discussion Friday with two leading Soviet experts on political-military relations who are well-known to U.S. specialists on the Soviet Union, they agreed, at this reporter's request, to put portions of their remarks on the record. This is not a usual practice; neither man normally is a public spokesman.

Daniel Proektor, 62, a former colonel and instructor in the Soviet military, a scholar-strategist who speaks with academic precision, said that after examining everything he could read and hear about the interacting U.S. moves involving Cuba and SALT ratification he was totally frustrated. He said that he was unable as a Marxist to fit what he could discern on the U.S. scene, which he thought he understood quite well, into a comprehensible pattern. It is, he said, "an absolutely chaotic movement."

An equally distinguished colleague of the same age, Alexei Nikonov, said that to "average people" in the Soviet Union it was going to appear that "Americans are unreliable people with whom you cannot do business and should not do business."

Mr. Proektor and Mr. Nikonov are among 27 senior Soviet authorities interviewed so far, apart from Western and other sources here. Both hold the title of "professor doctor" in the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. This means that they are primarily advisers to the higher echelons of the Soviet government and Communist Party.

It is customary diplomatic practice in the Soviet Union — and in many other countries — to hang tough at the outset of a negotiation; to admit nothing, to concede nothing. What a nation says in such a situation often does not represent its eventual position.

And even now, with escalating evidence of internal, but not external tension, some form of ultimate compromise between the two countries over the Soviet troop presence in Cuba can by no means be foreclosed.

But there is one critical difference between the present U.S.-Soviet stalemate and many others in the past. It is that the Soviet Union has no need to manufacture a propagandistic position to reinforce its stand. The U.S. demands simply are not plausible in Moscow's perception. That encompasses not only the perceptions of its government officials, Communist Party cadre, the Soviet press, leaders of the various scientific, professional and other institutions that collectively represent the Soviet establishment. The United States position is truly beyond the reach of the Soviet mind, some of the most experienced non-U.S. Western experts here agree in private. And it is taxing even to West European diplomats here.

A Soviet source with unusual access to official information said that the Soviet Union was indignant about the kinds of questions put to it by the United States. The Carter administration, he said, called on the Soviet Union to supply it with a detailed breakdown of all of its military personnel in Cuba, including their armament, equipment, dispositions and functions. "How would you [Americans] like it," he said, "if we were to make similar demands upon you about your troops near our borders? You would be outraged, of course."

In the pungent Russian expression, the challenging question becomes *shto delat?* — "what to do?" And the only answer given here by any Soviet source is "nothing; it is the question for the United States to answer; it provoked the problem."

Anti-Dissident Gets East German Prize

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Dieter Noll, an East German writer who publicly condemned dissident colleagues as "sick jerks," was today awarded the country's National Prize for Literature.

Mr. Noll, 52, was given the award for his novel "Kippenberg," which deals with social problems in a Communist society. His attack on East Germany's small band of critical authors was made in an open letter to Communist leader Erich Honecker in which he pledged his unflagging loyalty to the state.

Pope Arrives in U.S. to Start 7-Day Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

non by helicopter from Limerick, where he had celebrated Mass and addressed an estimated 400,000 Catholics from Ireland's traditionally conservative southwest gathered at Limerick racetrack. "Abortion, as the Vatican Council stated, is one of the abominable crimes," he said. "To attack unborn life at any moment from its conception is to undermine the whole moral order which is the true guardian of the well-being of man."

Of divorce he said that "the stability and sanctity of marriage are being threatened by new ideas and by the aspirations of some . . . Pray, pray not to be led into temptation . . ."

Civil divorce is not recognized in Ireland, although the church hands out hundreds of annulments every year. Abortion is also illegal in Ireland. Thousands of women go to Britain every year for abortions.

The pope left the Mass at Limerick after communion because, a priest announced, he was "very tired." The pontiff delivered six major speeches and a score of minor addresses while crisscrossing Ireland over a total distance of about 780 miles. Of the pope's 52 hours in Ireland, about 39 were filled with public or semi-public activities, leaving him about 13 hours for rest.

During speeches in Dublin, Galway and Knock, the pope spoke out repeatedly against murder and violence as weapons for change in Ireland. "Murder is murder, no matter what the motives or ends," he declared. He called the violence in Northern Ireland "this great wound now afflicting our people." He prayed to the Virgin Mary to "cure and heal it," to "protect all of us and especially the youth of Ireland from being overcome by hostility and hatred."

A spokesman for Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA Provisionals, said that the 10-year-old war in Ulster is "a political struggle, a war of liberation," and, "The IRA will evaluate the pope's speech in the context of its war of liberation. The campaign will continue."

U.S. Visit Tests the Pope As Potential World Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

visits in recent weeks. But all the real preparations have been made by the pope alone, in the privacy of his chambers.

In spite of the overwhelming importance that the U.S. visit has for the papacy, for the American Catholic church and for the pope personally in his role as world leader, the timing of the trip was tied to other events. The pope had been invited to address the United Nations and had accepted. He had also accepted an invitation to Ireland. That provided the opportunity and ideal timing for the American visit, which was one of the items highest on the pope's list of priorities, according to Vatican sources.

The pope was anxious to make the visit as soon as possible. He is described as a man in a hurry, who knows that he is a fresh and dramatic figure on the world scene and that his message therefore is commanding more attention now than it may in later years.

The Vatican was acutely aware that unless the pope went to the United States immediately, early this fall before the contest for the Democratic presidential nomination gets into high gear, the trip would have to be postponed until early 1981, after the inauguration. The pope did not want to wait that long.

This Polish pope, who is wise about politics, is not afraid that his visit will make political waves in the United States. In fact, he will see to it that it does not, Vatican officials have said.

Crowded Schedule

American bishops are reported to have told the pope that they are concerned above all about three things — the decline of the family in American life, the weakening of the parish as a neighborhood center, and presentation of the Gospel to nonbelievers. These are issues that the pope will raise, but no one in his entourage professes to know just what he will say.

His schedule has been criticized by some as being too crowded, and as taking him to the wrong places. Vatican prelates answer that the pope will return for a second trip as soon as possible, to go to the South and to the West Coast. Vatican sources say that Boston was chosen as a logical place to shake off his jet lag while still being active.

New York and the United Nations are regarded as the main stops. Philadelphia was added largely because of the pope's deep personal friendship with Cardinal John Krol. The choice of Des Moines, Iowa, reflects the pope's desire to visit rural America.

To Americans and their government, the pope is expected to address a plea to use their power wisely and generously around the world, and to be wise also in the use of the material goods that the consumer society provides.

Justice, peace and human rights will be his themes at the United Nations. In Boston, with its many colleges, he will talk about the church and youth. In Chicago the pontiff will address the hierarchy of the American Catholic Church, and it is there that he faces perhaps the most difficult challenge of the trip.

The American church is a far cry from the embattled Polish church that he knows so well, and from its different but equally embattled Latin in American churches for which he has an instinctive understanding, Vatican experts says. Some of them are praying that he may find the right tone. And some are not at all certain that he will.

The new pope has taken conservative positions on abortion, artificial birth control and divorce. For the clergy he has insisted on strict discipline, strict adherence to the vow of celibcy, and the wearing of clerical garb at all times. In the year since taking office, he has not approved a single "laicization" — acceptance of a priest's request to leave the priesthood — anywhere in the world. Pope Paul VI approved an average of 2,000 a year.

The American Catholic Church has been following moderate or even "progressive" policies on these issues since they were thrust into the forefront in the late 1960s. Divorce is commonplace. Statistics show that a vast majority of American Catholics — as large a percentage as non-Catholics — practice birth control. Many priests and nuns are not wearing clerical garb.

American Catholics have been told the church's positions on these issues, but they have also been told to follow their own conscience when they face the issues in their personal lives. All this is not to the liking of Pope John Paul II.

One of the big unanswered questions is whether the pope will try "to put the toothpaste back into the tube" and reverse this trend, an American priest said recently in Rome. He expressed hope that the pope would see his American trip as a unique opportunity to make himself the leader of the world ecumenical movement, by bringing Catholicism and the other world churches closer together, rather than stressing their differences.

Maneuvers Set by Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin met for 84 minutes at the State Department — their sixth meeting on the troops issue — but there was no indication of an end to the impasse.

The United States contends that the Russians have secretly maintained a combat brigade on the island, although it concedes that the troops are not a threat to the United States. The Russians maintain that their forces are not a combat brigade but a longstanding training center for the Cubans.

In a television interview taped yesterday in Havana and broadcast last night in the United States, Mr. Castro charged that Mr. Carter "set up this comedy" to sabotage the recent summit in Havana of nonaligned nations, and "to overcome the difficulties that Carter is facing for his re-election."

He reiterated his position that Mr. Carter is lying by saying that there had been a change in number or function of the Soviet troops in Cuba since 1962.

A spinoff of the troops controversy is deepening trouble in the Senate for the SALT-2 treaty with the Soviet Union. Some key senators, including former supporters of the treaty, have said there is little likelihood of Senate ratification of SALT-2 as long as the troops remain in Cuba.

But Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., senior minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said yesterday in a television interview that the troops issue had brought about an overreaction, which he called "a political joy ride."

Patriotic Front Hints at Walkout

LONDON, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Patriotic Front guerrillas today spelled out key areas of disagreement with Britain over a new constitution for legally independent Zimbabwe Rhodesia, raising prospects that slow-moving Rhodesian peace talks might soon reach a serious impasse.

Front spokesman Eddison Zvobgo said, as the talks moved into their fourth week, that the guerrillas were demanding more movement from Britain and hinted at a walkout if they were not satisfied. "It is important that we have an effective transfer of power and if the British cannot give us that then obviously we will pack up and go home," he said.

Conference sources said that Britain, legally the colonial power in its breakaway colony and the convener of the conference, felt that more concessions should be made by the guerrillas to avoid deadlock.

E. Germany Prepares For Brezhnev Visit

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will arrive here Thursday on a four-day visit for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of East Germany, it was announced today.

Neues Deutschland, the newspaper of the ruling Socialist Unity Party of Germany, called on the people of East Berlin to decorate apartment windows and shops to honor the Soviet guest.

Panama Gets Canal Zone

(Continued from Page 1)

Dennis McAuliffe, who today becomes administrator of the new Panama Canal Commission, which will operate the waterway.

Last night, the last of the 17 governors of the Canal Zone government, Harold Parfitt, lowered the Stars and Stripes in front of the canal company's administration building for the final time.

Less formally, there were patio sales organized by Americans leaving the Zone, while all week the canal company's commissary was crowded with shoppers seeking last minute bargains before the store closed at midnight last night. At the Balboa post office, which went out of business last night, 300,000 letters and cards were posted to catch yesterday's unusual "last day of operation" canceling stamp.

Despite the depressed mood of many Zonians, however, relatively few of the 3,400 U.S. employees of the canal company have resigned or lost their jobs, while only 400 have opted for early retirement. Of the 8,400 employees of the new Canal Commission, 2,300 will be Americans, while 700 other Americans — and 1,300 Panamanians — have become employees of the Defense Department, which will now take over schools and hospitals previously administered by the Canal Zone government. About 10,000 U.S. soldiers will remain stationed here.

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هكذا من الأصل

Communist Army Trying to Wage 'National War'

hilippine Rebels Say Force Growing

By Henry Kamm

AUE, Philippines (NYT) — olite, well-spoken and clearly men in their early 30s sud- materialized from a cluster of ain tribesmen who had gath- bout their headman and a vis- an isolated and primitive vil- et in the terraced rice fields of here, about 250 miles north nila.

villagers moved aside and al- them to conduct the conver- on their behalf. They were known to the Kalinga tribes- nd felt at ease among them. introduced themselves as Gil Mario, which they said were eir real names, and said they full-time officials of the Communist Party and its military arm, the New People's Army.

Although outlawed and in open rebellion against the martial-law government of President Ferdinand Marcos, they made themselves available for a lengthy interview, because they said their movement was growing daily in political and military strength and felt the time ripe to meet a foreign journalist on its own grounds.

Mr. Marcos customarily cites the activities of the New People's Army as one of the justifications for his refusal to end or ease the state of martial law, now seven years old, under which he rules with nearly absolute power. On that issue, the president would meet no contradiction from the rebels. Their purpose is revolutionary, the two men said, and they claim great and growing strength.

"This is a national war we are trying to wage," said Mario, a university graduate from Manila who, like his companion, went underground even before martial law was declared. "We are trying to overthrow the system of government."

Mass Organization

"We have a mass underground organization in the countryside," they continued, alternating constantly with each other as if to emphasize their contention that their movement has no leaders and all "comrades" are equal. "In the cities there are many mass organizations springing up."

"We have members among students, professionals and in the religious sector," said Mario. "Definitely linked to us there are priests, Protestant and Catholic, that are part of the armed struggle."

The guerrilla leaders asserted that they had "a few tens of thousands" under arms, with many more sympathizers. When martial law was proclaimed, they said, they had organizations only in three provinces of Luzon, the most populous island, but now the New People's Army had units in every province of the archipelago.

Qualified diplomatic observers concede their inability to judge the strength of the guerrilla army but cite a general estimate of 3,000 full-time armed insurgents. They give credence to reports of heightened urban organizing activity based largely on expressions of sympathy from Manila's large university population.

Government, church and diplomatic observers also confirm that sympathy for the rebels; widespread in the politically polarized clergy of this overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country, has in a number of cases led to priests and nuns becoming full-time rebels.

The Communist cadres said their movement accepted lessons from all revolutionary movements but was largely inspired by the thinking of Mao Tse-Tung and opposed "the Russian revisionists." Asked whether the New People's Army received material support from China, Mario smiled and replied, "Well, no comment."

The insurgents said their principal area of strength was central Luzon, with growing activity in the large and underdeveloped island of Samar in the Eastern Visayas.

Gil and Mario said the only exception to their countrywide buildup was the island of Mindanao, where the Moro National Liberation Front, a Moslem autonomy movement, has been carrying on extensive guerrilla warfare with Libyan support. "Their line is the same as ours," said Mario. "There are joint units and joint military organizations and cooperation."

Mr. Marcos asserted recently that evidence of cooperation between the two rebel armies had been discovered.

Collaboration Denied

Gil and Mario said their party began its armed struggle in Tarlac province directly north of Manila in 1969. Mr. Marcos has justified his seven-year imprisonment of his principal political rival, former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr., who comes from Tarlac, with an accusation that Mr. Aquino collaborated with the Communist rebels there. The two cadres denied the charge vehemently.

"Aquino is definitely a bureaucratic politician just like Marcos, a bourgeois politician," said Gil. "He could just as well be the choice of the American imperialists for their puppet, like Marcos is now."

Next to Mr. Marcos and the system that he represents, the Philippine Communists depict the United States as the principal oppressor. "American imperialists and big, big American capitalists want to get all the riches of this land," Mario said. "The Philippine bureaucrats, capitalists and big landlords together with foreign capitalists control the economic, political and military life of the islands," he continued.

Gil and Mario inquired what the level of American military assistance was. Told that under an agreement signed at the end of last year the United States was providing about $100 million a year in military and economic assistance, they translated the information for the villagers and elicited expressions of outrage.

"It is clear that the American imperialists definitely help Marcos to kill Filipino people," Gil said.

ards, Reprocessing Cited

sian Allies Rejecting U.S. n Island Nuclear Dump

By William Chapman

KYO, Oct. 1 (WP) — A U.S. osal to establish a storage site pent nuclear fuel on a Pacific has drawn an almost unanily negative response from Asiuntries.

eir reactions range from indifce to hostility. Some object on nd that the stored spent fuel d represent a serious environal hazard. Others resist be- s they want to reprocess their fuel someday to generate elecpower and see the U.S. plan as eat to their goal of energy indelence late in the century.

eir opposition has created a lem for U.S. officials, who view torage of spent fuel for up to ears as an important step in a ldwide policy to slow or block proliferation of nuclear weap-

rly this year, State Department ials began approaching several n countries with a plan to store t fuel, and proposed studies to mine if any one of the islands ake, Midway or Palmyra could sed as the site by sometime late e 1980s.

nce last February, they have urging Japan to join in a feasiy study, and pay half the costs, etermine which, if any, of the ds would be suitable. Japan has definitely responded, and a remeeting here produced only a e pledge to consider participat-

ven if it joined in the study, Jahas no intention of storing its nt fuel. Builders of Asia's most hly developed nuclear energy gram, Japan is going ahead with is to construct a reprocessing it that would create a vast new gy source late in this century. make it work, officials empha- Japan will want to reprocess t of its spent fuel, not store it. pan is gearing up now for its commercial-scale reprocessing er, which should be ready to ate in about 1990, according to hiko Yatabe, director-general scientific and technological af- of the Foreign Ministry.

he United States is strongly opd to reprocessing in many ntries because out of it would e plutonium, of which nuclear pons can be manufactured. U.S. ials believe that reprocessing ntually will lead to the proliferaof nuclear warheads, although Japan insists that it has no intention of producing such weapons.

To a certain extent, Japan is vulnerable to U.S. pressure on the issue because it obtains virtually all of the enriched uranium used in domestic power plants from U.S. sources. It ships the spent fuel now to England and France for reprocessing, and each shipment requires U.S. approval. Officials here indicate that if Japan ever does participate in the feasibility study it will be as a gesture to pacify U.S. interests and guarantee that the shipments to Europe are allowed to continue.

In addition to Japan, countries that the United States had hoped would store spent fuel at the island site are South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines. But the Korean government has let it be known that it, like Japan, is not interested in overseas storage. News stories emanating from government sources in Seoul assert that ultimately South Korean spent fuel will be stored in that country. South Korea now has one atomic power plant and it has plans to have about 40 built by the end of the century. Taiwan and the Philippines, which lag behind in the nuclear power field, have not formally replied to the U.S. suggestion.

Environmental Fears

In the South Pacific, where nuclear power is still undeveloped, the opposition stems from concern that an island storage site would cause environmental dangers. The nations see the plan as a U.S. scheme to shift the problems of nuclear storage from its own shores to the faraway countries that may never benefit from nuclear energy.

The South Pacific Forum, an association of a dozen nations, condemned the U.S. plan last July when the name of Palmyra first emerged as a possible island site. The forum is composed of Australia and New Zealand and 10 relatively new island nations — the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, the Solomons, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Western Samoa.

In addition, the owners of Palmyra said in August that the island is not for sale. Dudley Fullard-Leo, one of the three Australian brothers who own Palmyra, an atoll of 50 islets connected by a causeway and surrounded by a barrier reef, said that they are against the proposal on environmental grounds.

onzalez Returns as Head f Spain's Socialist Party

ADRID, Oct. 1 (AP) — A spe- convention of the Socialist Parhas restored Felipe Gonzalez as tary-general and put the party in business as the number-two e in the Spanish Parliament.

he congress dropped Marxism dogma in the party's ideology, ntaining it only as "a critical nondogmatic instrument for lysis and transformation of soreality."

Mr. Gonzalez, 37, resigned as secry-general in May after failing et the word "Marxist" dropped n the party's definition. A feud owed between moderate and ical factions, and the special convention met Saturday to settle the fuss.

Dissident leader Luis Gomez Llorente urged that the party keep the Marxist label, but Mr. Gonzalez's ticket for the party's 23-member exective committe won 86 percent of the vote to Mr. Gomez Llorente's 7 percent, with 7 percent of the delegates abstaining.

Not as Dogma

A moderate with close ties to Willy Brandt, the social democratic leader in West Germany, Mr. Gonzalez has maintained that Marxism is acceptable for the party if not taken as dogma. He argued that the party should be open to Marxist as well as non-Marxist Socialists.

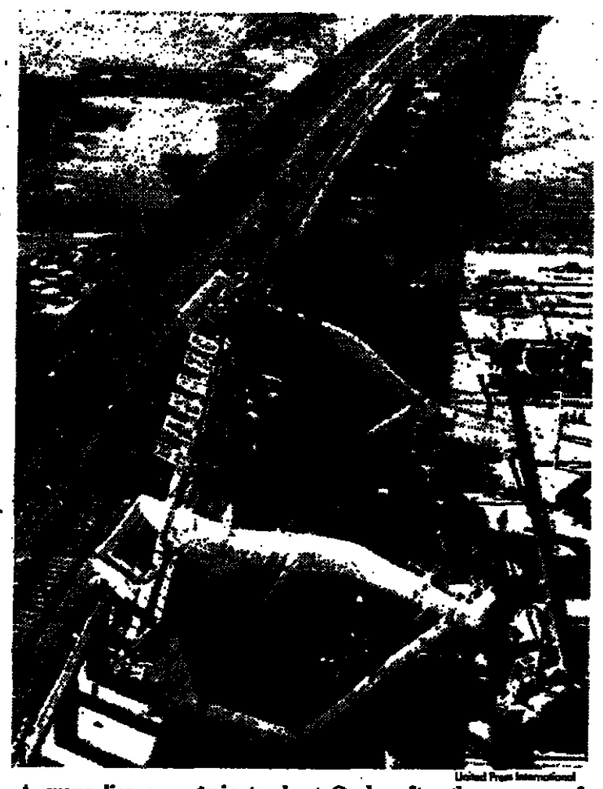
The congress passed an ideological definition accepting Marxism only as "a critical and nondogmatic instrument." The party's goals are given as "change and democracy," and a reference is retained to the class struggle.

The party had been run by a caretaker committee since the split in May. Since then its effectiveness as an opposition force to centrist Premier Adolfo Suarez has been minimal.

The congress named Ramon Rubial, a Basque, as the party's figurehead president. The convention was attended by Socialist representatives from a number of countries, including Bettino Craxi of Italy and Mario Soares of Portugal.

.S. Launches ecret Satellite

APE CANAVERAL, Fla., Oct. UPI) — An Air Force Titan-3 ket went into space today, nching a secret military satellite t reportedly will be used for renaissance by the United States. atellites of this type usually nitor and provide warnings of iet and Chinese launches of mis- s and satellites. They also can ect submarine launches at sea. ome of the satellites launched ortedly have carried sophisticatdefensive measures against Sovi- atellites. The success or failure the mission was not expected to announced by the Air Force.



United Press International

A crane lies on a train track at Osaka after the passage of Typhoon Owen, which killed 11 persons throughout Japan.

11 Are Killed as Typhoon Sweeps Through Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (UPI) — The typhoon designated Owen today plowed through Osaka, Japan's second largest city, but its winds had lost most of the destructive punch that had killed at least 11 persons the day before.

By the time Owen hit Osaka, causing power failures and disrupting rail and road travel, officials at the government's Meteorological Agency said its winds had slowed to 56 mph. The agency recorded gusts of up to 150 mph when Owen hit southeastern Shikoku Island yesterday.

Six persons were killed as Owen leveled homes in Toyama and Fukui prefectures, about 220 and 160 miles southwest of Tokyo respectively.

A 4-year-old boy was buried under a mudslide near Osaka and a woman was killed by flying debris in Wakayama prefecture, 31 miles south of Tokyo. Three others were also killed by landslides in Wakayama prefecture. Another four persons were reported missing and 35 injured.

Owen was the first typhoon to cut across the main Japanese island of Honshu since 1965, when a storm killed more than 200 persons. It was also the first typhoon to pass directly over Osaka since 1883.

Amtrak Allowed To End Running National Limited

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Chief Justice Warren Burger yesterday sounded the last call for the National Limited, signing an order allowing Amtrak to terminate the long-distance New York to Kansas City passenger train upon completion of its run today.

Justice Burger voided a temporary restraining order issued Friday by a court of appeals in Washington that would have required Amtrak to maintain operation of the train at least through Oct. 12.

The National Limited was one of five routes Amtrak ordered dropped yesterday in its first major passenger train cutback in more than eight years. All but one were contested in the courts.

Amtrak said that it would ask a federal judge in Kansas to reverse his order that three of the trains remain in service for a week.

The cutbacks come, ironically, at a time when business is booming and when the country's freight railroads are experiencing a resurgence of traffic because of the energy crisis.

Quake Shakes Sumatra

JAKARTA, Oct. 1 (AP) — An earthquake measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale shook west Sumatra early yesterday, officials said today, but there was no damage.

Female Sailor Lost, Navy Says

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Military ships and aircraft combing the Pacific Ocean off the Washington coast have found no trace of Muriel MacBride, the first female U.S. Navy sailor reported lost at sea.

Miss MacBride, whose rating was fireman, was last seen aboard the guided missile test ship Norton Sound early Thursday morning. She did not report for morning roll call four hours later.

"We don't know where she was or what she was doing aboard the ship when she disappeared," a Navy spokesman said. "She is officially lost at sea." Navy officers interviewed the crew members of the Norton Sound, but none reported seeing the woman go overboard.

Vietnam-Bulgaria Treaty

BANGKOK, Oct. 1 (AP) — Vietnam and Bulgaria signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation today and proclaimed a new era of "militant solidarity" between the two countries, the Vietnam news agency reported.

1970 Proposal to Ensure Neutrality

Kissinger: Hanoi Rejected Cambodia Bid

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT) — Henry Kissinger, in the latest installment of his memoirs, says that shortly after the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, North Vietnam rejected a U.S. proposal to start negotiations to guarantee Cambodia's neutrality.

In one of his secret meetings with Le Duc Tho, North Vietnam's negotiator, in Paris in April, 1970, Mr. Kissinger says, he proposed that the neutrality of Cambodia be guaranteed bilaterally or through an international framework.

"But Tho abruptly dismissed any suggestion of neutrality or of a conference," Mr. Kissinger writes in the installment carried in the current issue of Time magazine. "He emphasized that it was his people's destiny not merely to take over South Vietnam but to dominate the whole of Indochina."

The discussion about Cambodia was unknown to the public at the time. It is included by the former U.S. secretary of state in a section on Indochina diplomacy in his book "Kissinger: White House Years," covering his period as national security adviser to former President Richard Nixon from 1969 to 1973. It will be published later this month.

Generally, Mr. Kissinger strongly defends the Nixon administration's policies toward Indochina, including the controversial moves to use U.S. troops in the incursion into Cambodia in May, 1970; the Christmas bombing of Hanoi in 1972 that preceded the conclusion of the Vietnam negotiations; and the wiretapping of his aides that followed leaks in the press about the secret bombing of Cambodian territory in 1969.

Mr. Kissinger, in hindsight, says that he made mistakes on some of those questions. Among his main points:

● He repeats his contention that he simply "went along" with the recommendation of J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI director, to use wiretaps to check on the source of leaks. But he says that "the more stringent safeguards applied to national-security wiretapping since that time reflect an even more fundamental national interest" than the use of the wiretaps to prevent leaks.

● On the decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia to bolster the Lon Nol government which had just taken over from Prince Sihanouk, Mr. Kissinger says that three options were put to Mr. Nixon on April 22, 1970: to do nothing, which he says was the view of the State and Defense departments; to use only South Vietnamese forces, which Mr. Kissinger says was his own recommendation; or to use whatever U.S. forces were necessary, which he says was the view of the U.S. establishment in Saigon. He says that Mr. Nixon finally was persuaded to choose the last option on the strong advice of Vice President Spiro Agnew. Mr. Kissinger says that "Agnew was right."

● On the Christmas bombing in 1972, he says that he, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger's top aide, Gen. Alexander Haig, met in Mr. Nixon's office Dec. 14, 1972, to decide what to do about the impasse in the negotiations. Mr. Kissinger says that he recommended resuming bombing throughout North Vietnam, but using only fighter-bombers over populated areas. Gen. Haig favored B-52 attacks, saying that "only a massive shock" could bring Hanoi back to the negotiating table, Mr. Kissinger writes. Mr. Nixon accepted Gen. Haig's view, he says, and "I went along with it — at first, with slight reluctance, later with conviction." He says that he allowed the impression to spread later among journalists that he opposed the raids, even though it was not true, and that this was "one of the episodes of my public life to which I take no great pride."

Mr. Kissinger, besides asserting that Hanoi had no interest in a negotiated settlement, says that "the record leaves no doubt that the North Vietnamese, also caught by surprise by the March [1970] coup, bear the heaviest responsibility for events in Cambodia."

He says that by April, 1970, the United States had a choice: either to permit North Vietnam to overrun the whole of Cambodia, or to "resist Cambodia's absorption" by Hanoi.

Throughout the installment, Mr. Kissinger has praise for Mr. Nixon's policies and leadership in this period. He says that Mr. Nixon's "gamble" in May, 1972, to mine the harbors of Haiphong without giving up on a planned summit with the Soviet Union was "one of the finest hours of Nixon's presidency."

U.S., China Set Delay On Settling Claims

PEKING, Oct. 1 (UPI) — China and the United States have agreed to postpone by three months a settlement on claims for assets frozen since the Korean war, Peking announced today.

The handling of the frozen assets claims has been postponed until Jan. 31 because preparations are not yet complete, the Chinese said. The Bank of China was to begin accepting claims today for public and private assets frozen in U.S. financial institutions since the Korean war. The United States was to take reciprocal action for U.S. assets frozen in China.

UAW Ratifies 3-Year Accord With GM by 2-1

DETROIT, Oct. 1 (AP) — Members of the United Auto Workers union ratified a three-year national wage agreement with General Motors, 129,374 to 51,391, union officials said yesterday. Two of 152 local unions had not voted.

Agreement on the contract was reached hours before a strike deadline Sept. 14. It provides substantial pension increases, with some workers to receive 10 percent boosts each year.

The union is to be accorded automatic recognition in new plants, and the contract continues the traditional 3 percent annual raise, enhances the current cost-of-living allowance in the third year and gives workers more time off.

The coniract with the target company — which was GM this year — is generally considered the pattern-setting agreement for the U.S. auto industry. The union is negotiating with Ford and has set Oct. 4 as the strike deadline.

John Deere Strike

MOLINE, Ill., Oct. 1 (UPI) — About 31,000 employees of John Deere & Co., in 10 factories and a parts distribution center in Illinois and Iowa, struck today in a contract dispute. The farm machinery workers, UAW members, want increased wages, benefits and time off and better working conditions, a union spokesman said.



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News Analysis

Libya's Chastened Qadhafi Remains the Rebel's Friend

By Christopher S. Wren

TRIPOLI, Libya (NYT) — Moamer Qadhafi could never be accused of lacking friends, although the company he keeps has hardly been reassuring to his neighbors and others. The Libyan leader has embraced national liberation movements of nearly every ideological stripe.

His proteges include rival guerrilla factions and radical subversives, not to mention a couple of bloodthirsty African dictators. He was host to Emperor Bokassa I of the Central African Empire at the moment of his overthrow by David Dacko, and last week a Dacko rival, Ange Patasse, was a guest in the Libyan Embassy in Paris. In Bangui, Mr. Dacko sent home 37 Libyan military advisers and warned that up to 40 armed Libyan soldiers were hiding out in his capital.

Col. Qadhafi's reputation as a purveyor to the world's malcontents may be exaggerated, although, with fewer than 3 million citizens and annual oil revenues near $16 billion, Libya's treasury far exceeds its needs. A Libyan official said: "It's very important to understand our concept of freedom. We would support any people struggling in the world. Our first struggle is against any form of racism and colonialism."

Priority has gone to Islamic causes. Libya has backed Moslem rebels in the Philippines, and claims that it was the first to help Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Iranians. Recently it sent money to Afghan rebels waging a holy war against the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul.

But the Libyan leader's ambitions have been dampened by some sobering reverses. Mr. Bokassa's downfall came as he was said to be offering Libya a military base in return for economic aid. A worse setback came last spring when President Idi Amin was pushed out of Uganda by Tanzanian-backed rebels.

Deaths in Uganda

Col. Qadhafi's decision to airlift Libyan troops and equipment to Uganda proved a disaster. The embarrassed Libyan government has never admitted the ill-fated adventure, but unofficial reports put Libyan deaths in Uganda between 400 and 700.

Col. Qadhafi once took pride in having converted Marshal Amin and Mr. Bokassa to Islam, but both are now regarded more as a liability. Although Marshal Amin has been living with his family in a Tripoli hotel, Libyan officials deny knowledge of his whereabouts. And Col. Qadhafi evidently did not want another unemployed tyrant on his hands, as Mr. Bokassa has settled in the Ivory Coast.

Elsewhere, Col. Qadhafi's designs have been hampered by vacillation. He supported the Eritrean rebels in Ethiopia, switched allegiance to the Marxist military rulers, and now may have swung back toward the Eritreans. In the Western Sahara, he aided the Polisario guerrillas, then undercut his credibility with them by undertaking to mediate with Morocco and Mauritania.

In Chad, Col. Qadhafi sought to install a Moslem government amenable to his claim to the disputed uranium-rich Aouzou strip. He alternately backed the opposing Frolinat factions of Hissene Habre and Goukouni Oueddai, then abandoned the Moslems for Wadal Kamougue, a police chief from the Christian south.

After some unsettling experiences, and with the forces of his enemy President Anwar Sadat exercising a restraining influence on his eastern border with Egypt, Col. Qadhafi appears to have become more circumspect. Libya's aid to revolutionary movements runs into the tens of millions of dollars annually, but the government has become known for not always delivering on its pledges.

Support for Palestinians

Col. Qadhafi has been most steadfast in support of the Palestinians. At an Arab leaders' meeting in June, Libya reportedly increased its promised aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization to $50 million a year. Libya is still trying to shake off notoriety earned as a shadowy sponsor of such Palestinian terrorism as the murder of 26 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics, and the hijacking of a French airliner in 1976 to Entebbe, Uganda, where the passengers were rescued by Israeli troops.

After a shipload of weapons was intercepted off the Irish coast in 1973, Libya was accused of supplying the Irish Republican Army, but political observers in Tripoli have seen no recent evidence of arms sent to the IRA. Charges that Libya has links with terrorists in West Germany, Japan and Italy have not been documented.

Col. Qadhafi remains implacable in his hostility toward Israel, but he has shown some qualms about terrorism. He told a group of visiting Americans here in October, "We are against the hijacking of planes, against terrorizing innocent people." But he also observed that "Americans who always decry hijackings forget that their fleets, bases, nuclear weapons and intercontinental missiles are terrorizing peoples."

The Libyans have signed several international anti-hijacking accords, and are said to be aiding West German authorities tracking terrorists from the old Baader-Meinhof gang. Col. Qadhafi knows he needs Western technology for development.

How much the Qadhafi capacity for mischief has diminished remains debatable. "Qadhafi is becoming more selective and restrained," said a Western diplomat. "But he hasn't altered his sympathy for national liberation movements. In that sense, he never will change."

Turkey and Pakistan To Study Pact Future

KARACHI, Pakistan, Oct. 1 (AP) — Turkey and Pakistan have agreed to hold a ministerial meeting to discuss the future of the Regional Cooperation for Development organization, which embraces Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

The Associated Press of Pakistan report said Agha Shahi, Pakistan's presidential adviser on foreign affairs, met at United Nations headquarters Saturday with Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun and Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi. Iran so far has not consented to join any effort to revive the RCD.



Associated Press

FRANCE TRIES HEIRESS — Maria-Christina von Opel, 28, heiress to a West German auto fortune, is accompanied by Gunther Sachs, the West German industrialist, as she enters a court today in Draguignan, France. She and seven others were accused in July, 1977, of smuggling 1,620 kilograms of hashish into France. They were arrested in St. Tropez.

Only One Issue Left in Doubt

Judge Queries Charge in Cornfeld Case

GENEVA, Oct. 1 (NYT) — The presiding judge today severely deflated the prosecution's case in the fraud trial here of Bernard Cornfeld, founder of the now bankrupt Investors Overseas Services group of offshore mutual funds.

Judge Pierre Fournier told the jury, as the trial went into its second week, that "objectively speaking," he failed to understand why Mr. Cornfeld was accused of attempting to conceal from the IOS employees that 3,950,000 company shares offered them in subscription at $10 each were being sold by himself and other insiders.

The judge said that it was made clear in a prospectus and a letter addressed by Mr. Cornfeld to all the employees that the proceeds from the September, 1969, sale of the IOS shares to them would go to the IOS holders of these shares and not to the company.

For Judge Fournier, this leaves only at issue the prosecution's charge that Mr. Cornfeld knew at the time of the insider sale that IOS was in bad financial shape and going downhill.

Mr. Cornfeld, a resident of Beverley Hills, Calif., is free on $600,000 bail but present in court. The released bail money has been paid or pledged by Mr. Cornfeld reimburse the employees w claimed damages against him b cause the stock they bought becam virtually worthless.

However, many of these clai ants have testified in court that th did not believe that he had kno ingly attempted to mislead them

Alleged Libyan Bribe Bid Said Going to Grand Jury

By Edward T. Pound

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT) — A secret Justice Department investigation of a possible bribery scheme involving Robert Vesco, the fugitive financier, the Libyan government and the Carter administration is expected to move into the grand jury phase by early November, according to sources close to the inquiry.

The investigation by a federal grand jury in New York, these sources said, is likely to focus on several possible violations of law, including wire and mail fraud, conspiracy to commit bribery and violations under the Foreign Registration Act of 1938.

However, the sources said, the Justice Department is almost certain, on the basis of evidence gathered to date, that no bribes were taken by White House officials. Rather, the department is said to believe that the scheme could well be a complex confidence game designed to trick Libya into providing money for bribes that were never paid.

The New York Times reported yesterday (IHT, Oct. 1) that the Justice Department has been conducting a secret investigation to determine whether an elaborate bribery plot was under way to secure approval from the Carter administration for the sale of military and commercial aircraft to Libya.

According to Justice Department officials and other sources, the investigation has focused on the possibility that Libya had conspired with Mr. Vesco and others to bribe White House officials and John White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The purpose of the scheme, if there was one, would be to ensure release of the aircraft to Libya, the sources said.

In an interview Friday night, Mr. White said he had not been offered any bribes, and sources close to the Justice Department investigation said the inquiry, to date, had indicated that Mr. White had accepted no bribes.

Evidence gathered during the eight-month probe will be presented to a grand jury by the office of Robert Fiske Jr., the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Sources who disclosed that a grand jury would receive evidence in the case declined to say what records, or persons, would be subpoenaed.

According to State Department officials, no U.S.-made commercial or military aircraft ordered by Libya has been delivered to the North African country since last fall because of an export ban. The ban on the shipment of goods with potential military uses stems from the Carter administration's opposition to Libyan aid to terrorist organizations.

According to Justice Department officials, an informant has told the government that an elaborate conspiracy was under way to pay bribes totaling $30 million to get U.S. approval for the sale of American-made aircraft. The informant said Mr. Vesco was acting as an intermediary for the Libyans in return for $5 million, sources close to the investigation reported.

Mr. Vesco, who fled the United States nearly a decade ago after he was charged with bilking stockholders out of millions of dollars in an international swindle, is now reported to be living in the Bahamas.

Greek Premier in Moscow To Promote Broader Ties

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis arrived here today to begin what Greek diplomats called a "definite push" for expanded ties with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Caramanlis, the first Greek premier to visit the Soviet Union, was met at the airport by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko a Minister of Culture Pyotr De chev, Tass said.

During his visit, Mr. Caraman and Soviet officials will sign a co munique outlining Greek-Soviet lations, as well as broad agreem covering trade and technical co eration, Greek sources said.

However, Greek diplomats e phasized that Greece had no int tion of abandoning its traditi ties with the West or its memb ship in the North Atlantic Tre Organization.

Accord on Use of Port

Nonetheless, NATO officials a expected to watch the Caramanl visit closely, especially in light of recent Soviet-Greek agreement allow Russian ships to undergo pairs at a shipyard on the Greek land of Syros.

While Greece remains a mem of the NATO political alliance, pulled out of the organization's m itary force in 1974 to protest the vasion of Cyprus by Turkey, als NATO member.

The Communist Party news per, Pravda, noted the visit by p ting a photograph of M Caramanlis on page one. In an companying story, Pravda said t Soviet Union welcomed the Gr premier and hoped his visit wo promote "the further developme and strengthening of the traditio friendly ties between the U.S.S and Greece."

Mr. Caramanlis will be in the viet Union through Thursday. Fr there he flies to Hungary and th to Czechoslovakia before return to Athens.

Israel Marks Yom Kippur, 6 Years After Egypt Raid

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Israelis today observed Judaism's holiest day with fasting and prayer — and memories of the Yom Kippur six years ago when they confronted the armies of Egypt on a battlefield, a battlefield they have since given up in the name of peace.

Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, began at sundown yesterday with the chant of the Kol Nidre prayer in synagogues, converted hotel auditoriums and at the Western Wall in Jerusalem's old city.

Army patrols and police were put on special alert for possible terrorist attacks, but a military spokesman reported there was "all quiet" on Israel's frontiers. However, a bomb damaged the rail link between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem yesterday before the start of the holiday. Special measures were taken in the occupied territories, with Arabs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip barred from leaving them.

This was Israel's first year at peace with Egypt. It was on Yom Kippur, Oct. 6, 1973, that the fourth major Middle East war in 31 years broke out as Egypt made a surprise attack across the Suez Canal and into the Sinai Desert. Israel, which had captured the desert in 1967, has returned three sections of it since last May 25 as part of the peace treaty with Egypt.

Thousands, participated in the sundown-to-sundown period without food or drink in appealing to God for forgiveness and to inscribe them in the "Book of Life" for the new year. The 10-day high holy day period began Sept. 21 with the new year observance, Rosh Hashana.

Emergency vehicles of Israel's Red Cross, the Mogen David Adom, were among the few vehicles given special permission to travel on the holiday. They were put on standby alert to aid those who fall ill from the rigorous fast, as temperatures were expected to peak in the high 80s and low 90s.

Shops and theaters closed. Radio and television went off the air. Even Israel's large secular population revered the imposed solemnity, using the break in the usual six-day work week for rest and quiet at home.

Jackson Says Sadat Supports PLO, U.S. Talks

CAIRO, Oct. 1 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat, at a meeting today with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, urged the Palestine Liberation Organization to moderate its policies, renounce terrorism and accept Israel's right to survival within secure and recognized boundaries.

The black civil rights leader said that Mr. Sadat agreed with him that the Camp David peace framework was only the first chapter in a book and further steps are necessary toward a comprehensive Middle East peace.

Mr. Sadat backed the idea of a dialogue between the PLO and the United States, Rev. Jackson said and supported his call on the PLO to reassess its policy. "President Sadat supports this idea because he feels there is now an initiative, a momentum to move toward a comprehensive framework for peace in so far as Palestinian rights are concerned," Rev. Jackson said.

"He feels that if the PLO disavowed terrorism and tried to accept the reality of Israel's need for security that he can help secure the Palestinian need for justice," Rev. Jackson said.

Homosexuality Helc Not 'Sick' in Swede

STOCKHOLM, Oct 1 (Reute — Sweden has dropped homos uality from its official list of d eases, a spokesman for the Natio Board of Health and Welfare s today.

Memos were being sent to d tors instructing them that they longer have to report cases homosexuality for statistical p poses, the spokesman said. A dropped from the list were trans tism, fetishism and pedophilia, though laws continue to forbid ual relations between adults children.

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.S. Civilians Abroad Find ...rime May Go Unpunished

By Carl Hartman

...SHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP) — ...ivilians abroad may be able to ...ff an almost-perfect crime — ... murder — if they are in a ...ry that does not care much ... what Americans do to one ...er on its soil.

...ere are several such countries, ...gh U.S. authorities are reluc... to name them. If a U.S. citizen ...itting a crime is not in the ...ry, he or she may get off with ...t sentence — or escape prose... entirely.

...e General Accounting Office, ...vestigative body for Congress, ... the case of a U.S. serviceman ...is wife in West Berlin who de... to kill another serviceman.

...cations are that the conspira... researched the question of ju... action through legal channels ...e committing the murder," a ... report said.

...e murder was carried out, al...gh it is not clear by which ...se. A military court imprisoned ...oldier for life on charges of ...licity and conspiracy. His ..., however, was tried in a West ...n court, where she drew a sen... of 57 months for aiding and ...ing the crime, was put on pro... and returned to the United ...s, where she could not be pro...ed further.

Court Rulings

...1957 the U.S. Supreme Court ... that military courts could not ...ivilians in peacetime for crimes ...shable by death, when the ...e was committed overseas. In ... it decided that the military ...l not try U.S. civilians for any...

...addition, there is the special ...of West Berlin. Because it is ...upied territory" from World ...II, U.S. citizens there are im...e from prosecution unless the ... commandant makes a special ...est to a local court.

...s a result, the GAO said, the ...ed States has almost no way to ...ecute civilians who may have ...mitted crimes and offenses ...ad.

...he GAO found a case in an Asi... country where there was a con...acy between a husband and wife ... the one in Berlin. The husband ... sentenced to life in prison by a ...ary court. The wife was re...ed to the United States without ... prosecuted at all.

...a European country, a wife ... and killed her husband, a ser...nan. She was arrested by local ...orities but the judge ruled that ...ountry could not be "expected ...rant priority" to the case. She ...released and sent back to the ...ed States.

...Most countries do not always ... to investigate or adjudicate ...es not affecting their own citi... or property," the GAO report ... The State Department has ...d the GAO and the Defense ...rtment not to identify the ...tries involved.

However, the GAO did identify countries in tables of statistics furnished by the Defense Department. In the year ending Nov. 30, 1977, the Pentagon reported an alleged rapist who escaped prosecution in West Germany and 48 cases of robbery, larceny and other offenses by U.S. citizens, including arson, that went unpunished in Japan. There was one such case in Britain, as well as two cases of aggravated assault in Japan and a burglary in Belgium.

There were 54 "less serious" cases in Japan, including 14 cases of drug abuse, and 361 traffic cases, which include drunk or reckless driving and leaving the scene of an accident.

Civil cases that would normally go to court in the United States do not get proper attention either, the GAO said, because foreign courts are reluctant to get involved or U.S. authorities are reluctant to involve them.

When an American child has been abused, for example, U.S. authorities do not like to ask a foreign court to take the child from its parents because the child might go to a care center where no one speaks English.

And if a U.S. citizen is arrested by the military police, the MPs may be reluctant to hand the offender over to local authorities if they think jail conditions would be bad or a trial would not be fair, the GAO said.

The GAO recommended that Congress pass a law to enable U.S. courts to try people for offenses committed in foreign countries.

Bills to accomplish this have been introduced repeatedly in Congress without success, and a proposal now before congressional subcommittees is viewed as having dim prospects. The State Department also has noted that some countries might consider such proposals an intrusion in their affairs.

...rmfeld

...in Mo...

...roader

...heiress to a W... industrialist, ...accused in Ja... arrested in ...

...nose vitality ... 'sick' in ...



Associated Press

HEAR YE — Richard Fox of Lyme Regis, England, proclaims joyous tidings: his selection as the world's best town crier. He was also named the best dressed of the 20 criers from five countries in competition in Halifax, England.

Ceremonies in Lagos Mark End of 13-Year Army Rule

By Richard C. Azoro

LAGOS, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Nigeria, the richest and most populous state in black Africa, held ceremonies today marking the return to civilian government after 13 years of military rule.

The ceremonies to install Alhaji Sehu Shagari, 55, as the president of the oil-rich nation began with an early-morning farewell radio address from retiring military head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo.

Gen. Obasanjo said that the military had purposely set limited objectives in pressing for social and economic change in Nigeria and would withdraw from an active political role. Military rule in Nigeria began in January, 1966; Gen. Obasanjo has governed since the assassination of his predecessor in 1976.

If progressive change continues without violence and through unity and hard work, Gen. Obasanjo said, "I see Nigeria among the leading 10 countries in the world by the year 2000." But he warned the nation's 80 million people: "We cannot afford to stand still or live on our past glory. All we Nigerians have to work very hard, selflessly and harmoniously for this realization."

Parades Follow

The outgoing leader's speech was to be followed by four hours of inauguration ceremonies and parades in central Lagos.

Mr. Shagari, a Moslem aristocrat from the north who leads the conservative National Party, won the presidency in voting in August. The presidential elections followed balloting for a bicameral federal legislature and for assemblies and governors for Nigeria's 19 states.

The validity of Mr. Shagari's election was challenged by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, 72, the leader of the Unity Party, who placed second in the presidential voting.

The Supreme Court dismissed Chief Awolowo's appeal last week. But Friday night, in its last formal act, the Supreme Military Council acknowledged Chief Awolowo's protest by amending the new constitution to change the system for runoffs in future presidential elections.

Mr. Shagari, a former finance minister whose party favors an open economy and Western investment here, is expected to take steps soon to stabilize Nigeria's economy. Nigeria produces about 2.2 million barrels of oil a day, half of which is exported to the United States.

Basque Country Suffers Violent Sunday; 3 Dead

GUERNICA, Spain, Oct. 1 (UPI) — A municipal police chief was slain as he left a sports match here yesterday, one of three shooting deaths in 24 hours in Spain's Basque Country, police reported.

They said Alfonso Vilarino, police chief of the small town of Amorebieta, was approached by three hooded men as he walked toward his car after leaving a jai alai court in Guernica. One of them walked up to Mr. Vilarino as he opened the door of his car and killed him with a burst of submachine-gun fire.

In the provincial capital of San Sebastian yesterday, two police patrols guarding a high government official, mistook each other for separatist guerrillas and engaged in a shootout that left one police inspector dead and two others wounded.

And in a suburb of Bilbao, another Basque provincial capital, unidentified gunmen, believed to belong to the separatist group ETA, killed a young waiter as he cleaned a bar after closing.

8 Leftists Sentenced

MADRID, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Eight urban guerrillas have received jail sentences ranging from 25 years to 4 years for robbing banks and wounding two policemen in a machine-gun attack two years ago, legal sources said today.

The guerrillas were members of the extreme leftist organization Grapo (First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group), the sources said.

German F-104 Crashes

BONN, Oct. 1 (AP) — A West German F-104 Starfighter crashed today in the Eifel Mountains, but the pilot parachuted to safety, the Defense Ministry said. It was the 185th crash of a German Air Force U.S.-built Starfighter since 1962.

Car Bombed in Portugal

MONTEMOR-O-NOVO, Portugal, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — A bomb early today destroyed the car of the paramilitary Republican Guard commander in this Alentejo farming town where two Communist workers were shot dead by police in clashes last Thursday. The device, placed under Capt. Jose Correia's car caused no casualties.

Suffer From Lack of Basic Health Care

Forgotten People of Africa: Millions of Handicapped

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Oct. 1 — The problem began when Daniel Mwangi was 6 or 7 years old — itchy eyelids, blurred vision, headaches. His father thought the boy had been cursed and took him to his friend, the witch doctor.

But the witch doctor's herbs and chants did not help, and by the time Daniel was 13 he was blind, the victim of a virus disease known as trachoma. Daniel's father went to his grave believing that his son was paying for some evil in the family's past.

Daniel Mwangi is now 37. A telephone operator, he reads his Braille Bible daily, and he says he is not bitter. "No, not at all," he said recently. "My father was an old man who believed in traditional things. Modern medicine and Western doctors was something he could not comprehend.

"I am blind because of ignorance, but I do not blame anyone. In many ways I am lucky. I went to a school for the blind. I have a job. I have found Jesus Christ as my savior."

Mr. Mwangi indeed is among the lucky ones. For most of Africa's physically handicapped — an estimated 1.5 million of them in Kenya alone — there is no future, no work, no education and no special governmental concern. They are the forgotten people of the Third World, a huge minority enslaved by their misfortunes.

"It's an appalling problem that seems so needless in this day and age," Dr. Michael Wood, director of the East Africa Flying Doctors service, said recently.

"I don't think the developed world has any idea just how big the problems of health are here. In terms of blighted lives, it's colossal. You almost have to forget the present generation and think instead about what you can do to help the next."

Dr. Wood estimates that 80 percent of Africa's handicapped would be healthy and normal if they had had proper medical attention. But in the Third World not one person in three ever sees a modern doctor, and diseases that are all but forgotten — even unknown — in the West still cripple and kill an enormous number of Africans each year.

Hundreds of thousands have fallen victim to "river blindness" — onchocerciasis — which is spread by blackflies through nine West African countries. Polio has disabled more than half a million people in Kenya. Nearly 96 percent of the world's 13 million lepers are in Africa and Asia. Measles, diarrhea and tuberculosis are commonly fatal here.

Because of poor treatment — or no treatment — accident victims remain mutilated by the uncounted thousands every month.

The problem with the handicapped is greatly aggravated by the reluctance of rural Africans to accept modern medicine. Mothers will not believe that a drop of liquid on a sugar cube can prevent polio, or that clean water is related to healthy babies. If a child falls sick, it is probably because his grandfather stole a cow or his uncle wished evil on a neighbor.

"Education is everything," said Dena Gruman, one of 27 Peace Corps volunteers working with Kenya's physically and mentally handicapped. "You can't just go into a village and set up your clinic, because no one is going to come to your party."

Traditionally, the blind, the deaf and the disabled have been cared for in rural African society. There

But as Africa has become increasingly urbanized, old values have begun to change. Today, in cities like Nairobi, crawling beggers and wandering cripples are common. For them there is little hope of getting a wheelchair or a brace, much less a job other than making baskets or carving wood.

Problem of Assimilation

"I'm constantly facing the problem of trying to assimilate the handicapped in employment," said Moody Awori, chairman of Kenya's Association of the Physically Disabled, which was set up in 1959 to help war cripples from the Mau Mau conflict.

"But the answer from employers always is, 'We're a developing country full of healthy people who can't find work, so how do you expect us to do something about the handicapped?' I've argued time and time again that the disabled should be accepted like any other person and judged solely on their job performance, but I never get anywhere."

Although the handicapped are usually neglected, several African countries — among them Kenya, Ghana and Nigeria — are taking steps to help them, and almost every country now places a high priority on basic health needs.

Nigeria is building 285 health clinics and increasing its health expenditure over a five-year period from $350 million to $2 billion. Mozambique has inoculated more than half its 12 million people against smallpox and measles. Liberia has piped drinking water in six cities and has 10 hospitals and 220 clinics operating throughout the country. Kenya is spending $1 million on special education this year and President Daniel Arap Moi has declared 1980 the Year of the Handicapped.

Los Angeles Times

Majority in U.S. Survey Believe Washington Should Talk to PLO

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Although most Americans continue to sympathize more with Israel than with Arab nations, a 2-1 majority believe the United States should negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, a nationwide poll released today indicates.

The Los Angeles Times poll, conducted Sept. 9-14, found a strong majority of white Roman Catholics and blacks favored U.S.-PLO negotiations, while less than half of the Jews interviewed agreed with this proposal.

Those surveyed were asked:

"Some people say that the United States ought not negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization — the PLO — because they are terrorists and they refuse to recognize the right of Israel to exist. Other people say that, in order to bring peace to the Middle East, we should be willing to talk to all parties involved in the conflict, including the PLO. What do you think? Should the United negotiate with the PLO or not?"

Of all those questioned, 59 percent favored U.S. negotiations with the PLO, while 29 percent were opposed. Another 12 percent had no opinion. The poll indicated that 62 percent of the white Catholics and 66 percent of the blacks interviewed responded favorably to negotiations with the PLO, as did 44 percent of the Jews.

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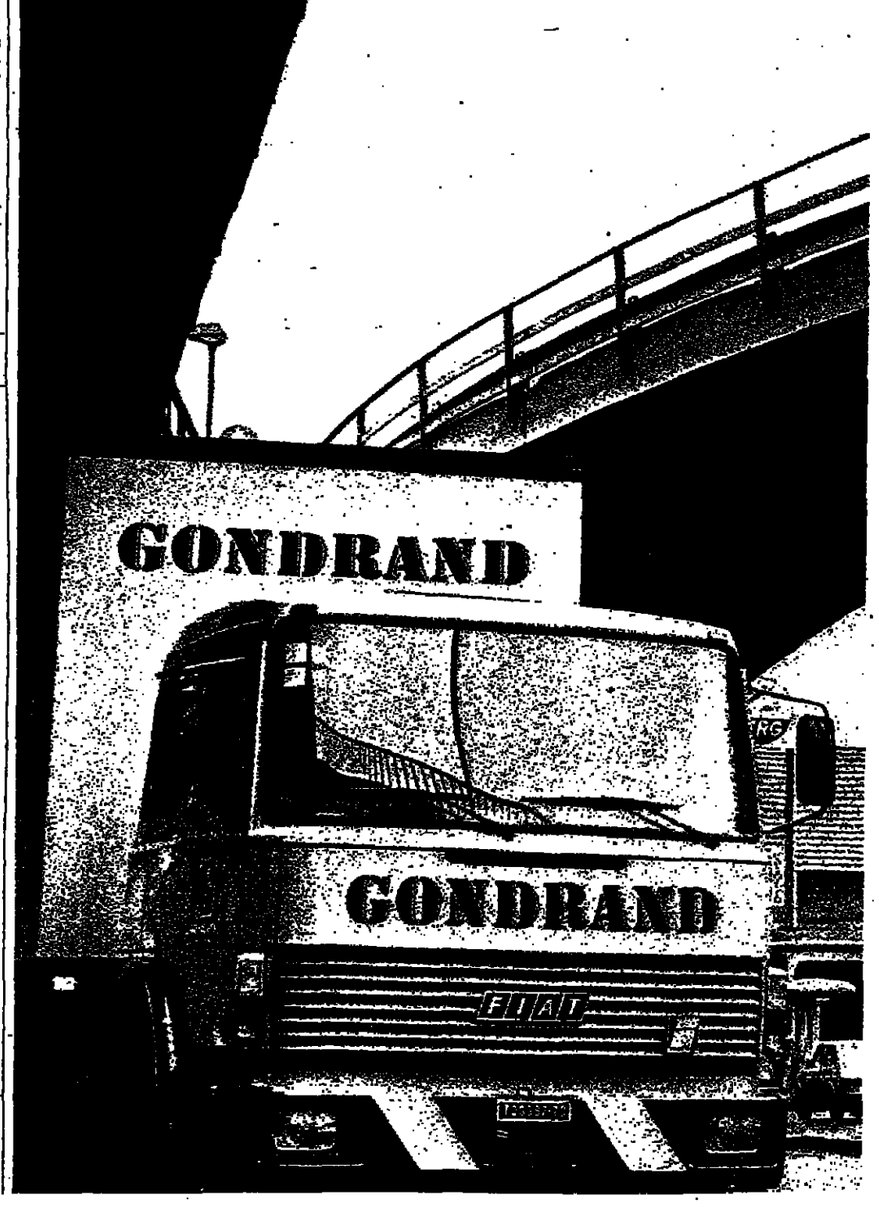
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Tuesday, October 2, 1979

The Visitor and the Visited

Catholic Boston, they say, is going crazy. New York's Jewish mayor orders a ticker-tape parade to pay proper tribute. In Protestant Des Moines, a leading newspaper ran the banner headline, "Proud Iowa Awaits the Pope," five weeks ago. As someone there remarked, "The pope's the only guy I know who they'll block a freeway for out in this country." The United States is welcoming John Paul II with exceptional warmth and ceremony. It is a reception that will tell much about change both in the papacy and in ourselves.

Not many years past, a papal visit to the United States was inconceivable. For one thing, popes did not travel. Recall the stir that Pope Paul VI created just 15 years ago by going to the Holy Land, India and the United Nations. And even if his recent predecessors had done much traveling, a trip to the United States would have brought as much rioting as cheering. It was not so very long ago that some New Yorkers openly derided Irish Catholics as "Papistical Paddies." When Pope Paul came to New York for his UN speech, it was more a visit to the United Nations than the United States. He spent only 14 hours on the ground.

On the occasion of this pope's week-long visit, it is a welcome sign of how much the country has changed that about the only thing people are arguing about is money; not who should welcome him where, but only who should pay for what. When Pope Paul came to the UN, President Johnson went to New York to meet with him in a hotel room. President Carter will greet John Paul II in the White House.

There has been some pettiness. A lawsuit was filed requiring a federal judge to rule that to use Boston Common for a papal Mass would not violate the Constitution. For the most part, though, the hair-splitting has focused on how to apportion the cost of municipal services. Indeed, the most notable aspect of the papal visit so far is how little pettiness has arisen — and how much tolerance and respect. People who patrol the boundary between church and state, like the New York Civil Liberties Union, are content with the public arrangements and it seems to us that Gordon Davis, the New York parks commissioner, has it just right: "What the pope will get in terms of city services is what any prominent official would get."

John Paul's U.S. week of celebration and ceremony will end in Washington where the president will greet him in private in the Oval Office, at a larger reception inside the White House and then at a concert and reception for 5,000 on the South Lawn. These arrangements are worth considering in light of a recent observation by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.: "One wonders what would have happened if the pope . . . had come here prior to 1960 and had been received in the White House."

One reason for the change is greater general respect for the 54 million Catholics in the United States. Gone, for the most part, are the historical hysterics about Romanism's mystic grip. Likewise, there is enhanced respect for the papacy. In his first year, Pope John Paul II has built skillfully on the legacy of his namesakes. And in his trips to Poland and Mexico, he has furthered his own image as a symbol of reconciliation between contending political and economic worlds. His travels now to Ireland and the United States seem to be more visual than cerebral, occasions more for celebration than for exegesis. They suggest how much he appreciates the value, even in a worldwide parish, of walking the neighborhood. The U.S. neighborhood, plainly, is pleased to wave back.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cultural Exchange

The more you think about it, the more fantastic it seems that the cream of the Soviet cultural elite keep renouncing their homes, privileges and comrades in the Soviet Union and defecting to the West.

Year after year they arrive; no fewer than five leading figures — three dancers and two skaters — have come over in the last month. They come despite the most rigid screening and controls, and even though relatives are commonly held at home as hostages against their return, and though political capital, in which they have no particular interest, is often made of their defection. Now, in all but open acknowledgment that the tide — and the embarrassment — can be stemmed only in such a crude way, Soviet authorities have canceled the U.S. tour of the Moscow Symphony Orchestra. The cancellation is an advertisement of official despair.

It does no good to romanticize the reasons behind the defections. No doubt some of the defectors come simply to acquire more of the perquisites for which their success in the Soviet Union has given them the taste, and some may arrive as a consequence of the personal rivalries and ambitions common to artists of all countries. Yet there can be no doubting the fundamental motivation: artists ask more from their societies than ordinary people, and in the Soviet Union artists are denied the opportunity for creative exploration and expression that they need as others need water and air. No level of favor and privilege can ultimately compensate. The defections are not merely a comment on the defectors but on the society they leave behind.

The Moscow orchestra had wanted a guarantee that any musician defecting on the planned U.S. tour would be shipped back home. It was a characteristic demand, and an arrogant one, and one that Americans devoted to the principle of individual choice could not grant. So the orchestra will not come. Other restrictions may yet be put in the Soviet-U.S. cultural exchange program. This is regrettable but not disastrous.

It is pleasant to have Soviet dancers and musicians perform in the United States, but it would be intolerable to find the United States doing the work of the KGB, the Soviet police. Few people could have anticipated that the most meaningful aspect of cultural exchange would involve the exchange of Soviet restrictions for U.S. liberties by the Soviet elite, but the United States is the richer for it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Race for Olympic Gold

ABC-TV in the United States obviously expects 1984 to be a banner year. With a bid of $225 million, the network has all but locked up U.S. broadcasting rights for that year's summer Olympics in Los Angeles. It also all but counts the profits: The games will allow time for 2,000 minutes of commercials at an average cost of $200,000 a minute, yielding a gross of $400 million and a profit of perhaps $50 million.

* * *

But there's more potential profit than that. In the words of Frederick Pierce, the president of ABC-TV, "The Olympics have impact value far beyond an ordinary advertising vehicle . . . There is a great rub-off value in being associated with the Olympics." One rub-off benefit is that the games become an ideal medium for what the trade calls "promos," blitz-like blurbs for the fall season's new shows. Another benefit is that prime-time broadcasts of the games will create new sports stars who can later persuade youngsters that gold medals lurk in cereal bowls.

The deal is also attractive to the host city, which counts on the games to earn millions of dollars from tourists. Of the $225 million ABC has bid, $125 million will go to build special facilities in Los Angeles. An additional $50 million or so will be needed to build a special transmission center for foreign broadcasters. Corporate patrons can also get a slice of the action. For a tax-deductible million-dollar contribution, such firms as Coca-Cola, Toyota or Levi Strauss can advertise themselves as Olympic "partners" or "outfitters," the precise term depending on the size of their contribution. There is a lot of bang in Olympic bucks.

Whether 1984 will likewise be a banner year for amateur sports seems almost irrelevant in this context. The games are more than ever seen as a lucrative marketing opportunity; for all but the naive, the money is the message. But this is not because capitalist merchandisers have willed it so. Indeed, the Russians have been just as shameless in squeezing dollars out of the 1980 games. The spiraling commercialism comes from the enormous costs a host city must pay to stage the competitions. To recoup, sponsors turn to U.S. television and to hawking Olympic symbols for corporate dollars.

Is there any remedy? The obvious and sensible step would be to choose a single, permanent site for the summer games. Then all the money spent on transmission facilities, stadiums and villages would be a one-time cost. Where should that site be? History, justice and sentiment all point to Greece, where the Olympics began. The string of zeros on the ABC bid adds unintended force to that old idea: Let the Olympics be held in Greece in 1988 — and ever after.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 2, 1904

NEW YORK — The Evening Post editorializes today: "Roosevelt is running like a prairie fire in Europe, so returning travelers gravely tell us. As they step upon the dock, they inform the palpitating reporters that, while of course they would not be prepared to say what campaign conditions are in this country, the GOP outlook in England is most flattering. Viewed from Eatanswill, Torreveechio or Pumpernickel, Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for the presidency, makes no show at all. But, however triumphantly the president may be carrying France, he has lost the French vote in the United States."

Fifty Years Ago
October 2, 1929

NEW YORK — Tax racketeering on a gigantic scale, whereby wealthy favorites of Tammany Hall have escaped proper realty assessments, was charged today by Rep. Fiorello La Guardia, Republican candidate for mayor. He named William Todd, multimillionaire shipbuilder; August Heckscher, of the Bankers Trust Company; John D. Rockefeller Jr. and the Wanamaker estate, as having been recipients of such favors. They had benefited, said the Republican candidate, to the extent of $75 million in improper reductions, and the administration had shifted this loss upon the shoulders of small rent-payers and home-owners.



The New Dragon's First 30 Years

By Ross Terrill

CAMBRIDGE, MASS — It comes as a shock that the Chinese Revolution is 30 — 2 older than the Russian Revolution was as World War II ended — and Peking does bear some marks of a midlife crisis.

Beneath the gaze of portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao, the oldest and most populous nation on earth is celebrating the "achievements" of its Marxist era. Are the doctrines of these Communist gurus the key to China's experience these past three decades? Or are the elemental dimensions of lumbering China — 500 million people in 1949, twice that many today — more nearly the key to what has been going on in this land now officially declared a "friendly country" by Washington?

No more in China than in most countries is a 30-year old period cut from single cloth, and China's long-suffering people have been subjected to many a zigzag since the formation of the Chinese People's Republic on Oct. 1, 1949.

During the 1950s a new China seemed to crystallize: land was grabbed from the landlords and parceled out to ordinary peasants; the latter-day priests of the Communist Party set up a network of organization which bound everyone together in a bundle of mutual obligation; the crimson paper strips citizens put up on their gate at New Year's no longer exalted filial piety but cried "Ten Thousand Years to the Communist Party of China;" a Five Year Plan stressed heavy industry; China followed the Soviet Union like a younger brother.

As the 1960s drew near, Mao, restless, full of doubts, yet also optimistic about a quick advance to a special Chinese brand of communism, began to order changes. The peasants were pushed into a utopian commune scheme; a communist leadership that had been remarkably united since the mid-1930s experienced one split after another; Peking and Moscow started to snarl at each other; the Cultural Revolution of the mid-1960s brought to a dizzy climax the feuds and chaos resulting from Mao's quizzical view of life and his insecurity toward colleagues whose fingers he saw itching for his crown.

The 1970s were different again. China became a steadier place after the lurchings of the Cultural Revolution; a certain stand-off existed between political extremes as an ageing Mao reigned but no longer ruled over day-to-day policy; a victory was won for civilian control of the military (but at the price of more distrust and cynicism) by the defeat of the defense chief Lin Biao; in foreign relations China made great strides as it set a course, independent of the Soviet Union, as spokesman for the Third World, and cautious friend of the West.

As the 1980s approach, Mao, brilliant but unpredictable, is gone and many issues that were deadlocked for years are being resolved. The ultraleft Gang of Four has been purged; political boopla is out and economic development is in; Peking has relaxed its interpretation of self-reliance and involves itself with the international economy; culture and education are refreshingly de-politicized; bureaucratic control of the economy is being eased to allow more private farming and material incentives, and to acknowledge profit as a valid measure of industrial performance.

If the present moment is one of trembling, knife-edge hope, China's record over 30 years is mixed.

The Communists have put China together as a united entity — secure borders, a nearly-common language, much improved communications, a flash of pride in the eye at being Chinese — from the Himalayas to the North Korean border, from the tropical isles off Canton to the tip of Mongolia. This is notable in the 4,000-year history of a vast country more often fragmented than united.

Economic progress has been modest — China is still one of Asia's poorest countries in per capita terms [$152] — yet the Chinese economy is the sixth biggest in the world, and some basic achievements have been won in irrigation, flood control, and diversification of economic development.

China is today more *socially* just than it has ever been. Distribution of the national product is one of the most egalitarian in the world. Health care and basic education are accessible for all. Neither birth nor land or capital possessed can take the place of work as a source of income and prestige.

Yet some of the high hopes for a new China have come to little. Actual material standards of living have on the average not risen very much in 30 years. The people have been liberated from landlords and capitalists, but not from the officious guardians of the Communist Party. A dreadful conformity still pervades parts of China's intellectual life. If the social system is fairly stable, the political system has all the familiar blindspots of one-party dictatorship. And China, far from being a model for other nations, is now humbly learning from abroad techniques that should have been mastered years ago.

The portraits of the Communist gurus look a bit faded, the faces slightly bored, and after three decades Marxism as an ideology does seem pretty tattered. Yet Chinese society is Marxist in some ways which are probably irreversible.

The quarter century of Mao's rule over China was not just an interlude of utopianism. It reshaped Chinese society. That social change runs on into the future — even as the Chinese people breathe easier in the absence of a demi-god who became a misfit as he aged and China modernized — and seems as permanent as history ever lets social change be. Land won't ever go back to landlords. Buddhism is not going to replace Marxism as the formal value-system of China's 500 million young people. Women won't be put under feudal subjugation again. Chinese inudstry is not about to become capitalist.

That Marxism as an idea is exhausted, moreover, doesn't mean that it could not be made use of by tomorrow's disaffected elements. Young people might try to march under the banner of a supposed democratic strain in the "early Marx" or the "early Mao." Left-of-center leaders (possibly even Hua Guofeng) might find reviving full-throttled Maoism an effective power ploy against Deng Xiaoping and the military who have gently set it aside.

In foreign policy, China has done well. Since 1949, the "sick man of Asia" has stood up so boldly that some smaller Asian nations are nervous at his new vigor. A China that, from the Opium War through the Chiang Kai-shek era, was less a participant in international affairs than a battered arena in which other nations vied with each other, is now influential in world politics. Militarily the No. 3 nation, China is the Soviet Union's obsessive worry, a major partner for the United States and Japan, an irremovable shadow upon Southeast Asia by virtue of both geography and culture, India's chief defense anxiety, and even a modest influence in Europe — for the first time in Chinese history — through its earnest support for NATO and its encouragement of Romania's and Yugoslavia's independence from Moscow.

Yet China, at 30, is experiencing the limits of power and feeling the burdens of success. The China of a few years ago, that stayed put and radiated an intangible air of potential power, was much admired. The China of 1979, that barged into Vietnam with 80,000 troops, finds out that it isn't easy for big powers to work their will on small ones by military force.

Moreover, China as a self-proclaimed member of the Third World is starting to look like a robust adult bursting through the seams of a Boy Scout uniform. Many traits mark the Middle Kingdom off from other Third World nations: possession of nuclear weapons and lack of keenness for most disarmament proposals, veto-wielding permanent membership in the UN Security Council, a big foreign aid program, coldness toward a growing list of up-front Third World nations — Cuba, India, Angola, among others — on the ground of their cozy ties to Moscow.

China, thanks to the effectiveness of Communist rule, is in an awkward transition from a Third World past to a great power future.

The split with Moscow, which was heavily Mao's doing, served China's national interests well in the 1960s and 1970s, permitting it to be a leading nation without the constraints of being No. 2 in someone else's bloc. Yet from now on Peking may find more cost than benefit in its frozen relations with Moscow, and its obsessive opposition to anything the Soviet Union does or stands for anywhere in the world.

The China-U.S. tie is more satisfactory than it has ever been. Danger of war between the two has gone. The proven compatibility of the two peoples and economies gets a chance to express itself. Peking and Washington find themselves in agreement on most world issues — the Middle East is the main exception — and both gain leverage with Moscow from the Eagle-Dragon embrace.

The Sino-American relationship will not be smooth as silk. But it is cordial, and a steadiness and realism has entered it, replacing the old bitterness and the distortions that noncontact after 1949 engendered. Concrete opportunity has replaced wispy abstraction.

What are the overall prospects? China is going to be a very major force in Asia, though one cannot see the day when it will match the United States or the Soviet Union in global power.

Increasingly China will act like a conventional great power; decreasingly as a bastion of hope and aid for new-born revolutionaries.

Economically, China is already in the front rank of nations in terms of gross national product, but per capita GNP will not for decades reach even half the present U.S. level.

The prospects are fairly good for a politically steady period, if the economy doesn't falter. There will be tensions and even purges, but not of the dramatic kind under predictable, moralistic Mao. Struggles will be as much sociological as ideological: regions vying with each other for scarce resources; rural-urban cleavages; generation gap; differences of outlook between the coastal fringe which deals internationally and the deep hinterland that knows and cares little of the non-Chinese world.

Among China's intractable realities are the backwardness of its rural 80 percent and an entrenched one-party Communist political system. These are not about to fade away, and while they endure there won't be democracy, or much cosmopolitanism, or an explosion of consumerism, or plane-loads of Chinese tourists visiting the United States, or due process for the fallen Gang of Four.

The Chinese Revolution from the start has had two aims. One was for the Chinese nation to recover its dignity and stand up in the world; to exert a political clout that would match its cultural greatness. Thirty years of Communist rule have fulfilled this aim. Recovery from national humiliation is complete.

The second aim was to give the Chinese people a modern standard of living. This essentially economic aim is far from fulfillment.

It isn't easy to give a better economic deal to 1 billion people simultaneously. Mao, too, was less good as a planner of economic development than he had been as a leader of armed revolt against an unjust old social order.

So the Deng-Hua coalition's current stress on economics is not only overdue but the early stage of a Long March that will take far longer than Mao's epic trek of the 1930s. The Chinese nation has stood up to greatness; the life of its people will continue to be austere.

Within the span of 30 years a revolution — like an individual — doesn't achieve everything it confidently hoped for when young.

Ross Terrill, research associate at Harvard's East Asia Center, is the author of "The Future of China" and other books. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Letters

French Tee Off

[Regarding] the article that you published on May 10 under Jeffrey Robinson's byline . . .

First of all, Mr. Robinson says that until recently a special tax was levied on golf courses. This tax has never existed.

Furthermore, the fact that golf is viewed as an indication of wealth means nothing except in the cases of persons whose tax declarations are patently false, and then only if such taxpayers own shares or stocks in a golf club.

He next compares tennis and golf. I would like to know at which normally organized tennis club he was able to play an entire afternoon of tennis for 15 francs, equipment included.

He also speaks of a 100-franc minimum expense for playing golf. However, even the clubs on the Cote d'Azur — which because of their geographic location have an elite clientele — set greens fees that are well under 100 francs.

Despite the fact that for the last five years we have had several public golf courses at which the greens fees are between 20 and 30 francs, we are far from being bankrupt, as your writer suggests.

As for the organizing of professional golf tournaments in France, we must point out that all of these tournaments must have the approval of the *Federation Francaise de Golf*, because of the official status accorded by the French government to the federation.

About 30 professional tournaments were organized last year in France; among these, only four were organized directly by the FFG, which consigned only one: The French Open, to the company Golf European Management, which the federation deemed qualified.

As far as your compatriot Maurice Battey is concerned, he notified us well in advance of his desire to hold a professional-amateur tournament during the Cannes Festival. We pointed out to him well in advance that the festival ran for three weeks and that one of those weeks coincided with the French Open, the biggest professional French tournament under the auspices of the FFG, and that he should take steps to avoid competing with it.

Mr. Battey thought that by contacting foreign organizations he could go over the head of the FFG and carry out his plans. He could have held his tournament either a week earlier or a week later, however, and still have kept it within the period of the Cannes Festival, in which case it would have had the approval of the FFG.

The writer, in further error, also claimed that the rules of the Professional Golfers Association of Britain supercede those of the FFG. This would be laughable had it not appeared in a paper as serious as yours. It is hard to imagine how a foreign organization could tell a French federation with an official status how to run its business.

Finally . . . your writer states that a PGA-European Team championship organized by Mr. Battey will be held on Oct. 25. This tournament has been canceled because of insufficient funds, to the great regret of the British PGA, which was thereby put in a difficult position. We have the proof of this at your disposition.

PIERRE-ETIENNE GUYOT,
President,
FFG.
Paris.

Holocaust: The Fears Linger On

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — After visiting the Holocaust Museum in Was the Rev. Jesse Jackson said he understood better "the persecution complex of many Jewish people that almost invariably makes them overreact to their own suffering because it was so great.

"The suffering is atrocious but usually not unique to human history," he said. "It's not exclusive."

No, suffering is not exclusive. Many people in this century of man's cruelty. The list of victims is long and the plight of the Cambodians today makes clear that it is not closed.

Unique

But the Holocaust *was* unique. It did not happen far away, in which we can consolingly tell ourselves was a primitive land. A modern state in the heart of civilized Europe systematically murdered 6 million people. Civil servants and soldiers herded infants into gas chambers.

It was the extreme expression of the brutal power of racial myth. And it was the product of what must be the oldest, the most persistent strain of racist poison: anti-Semitism.

That Jews continue to fear anti-Semitism is not irrational. For there is evidence enough that the virus survives. It is virulent in Argentina, a large factor in the house arrest of publisher Jacobo Timerman, for more than two years. Official policy in the Soviet Union increasingly excludes Jewish students from universities and condones crude anti-Semitic books. In France, rightist, anti-Semitic gangs appear to have been responsible for a recent Paris murder and bombing.

When Menachem Begin lectures visiting statesmen on the Holocaust, many Israelis cringe. The past does not excuse bad policy today. But it is in the consciousness of Jews in Israel and elsewhere. And it ought to be.

Misunderstanding

Jesse Jackson did not seem to understand all that. Begin contributes to the misunderstanding by refusing to meet him and ordering other government officials not to. But Jackson should have understood a way that is it wrong to play games with these emotions — with the fear of anti-Semitism.

There is a serious political point here, of more lasting significance than the Jackson visit. Concern about security is very great in Israel and among its supporters outside. To get anywhere in dealing with Israel on the larger issues of peace in the Middle East it, is necessary to recognize that concern, and respect it. You cannot ease people's fears by telling them that they "overreact."

Therein lies the mistake of the Palestinian leadership today. After all the years of terrorism, which it saw as the only available path to national identity, it is heavily engaged in diplomacy. It aims especially to persuade American opinion of the justice of its cause. But it has not addressed what remains the essential audience: Israel. It has not shown that it understands Israeli concerns about security, or moved to meet them by the kind of dramatic and dramatic demonstration that is required.

The Palestinians have suffered. Their feelings of injustice deserve respect. But in the unique situation that history has left in the Middle East their best hope for justice lies in meeting the fears of the other side. For only that way will Israelis come of them, accept the Palestinians as sharers of a destiny.

The root of the problem, as in ways in the divisions of race and religion, is the refusal to grant equal humanity to others. It is possible to brutalize another people, to oppress or slaughter them, only when one somehow convince ourselves that they are less than human — because they are Jews or blacks or whatever.

Difficulty

The terrible irony, considering what is in Israel's past, is that the Palestinians see themselves treated as if they did not exist. They hear solemn statements from friends and supporters of Israel — though not many in Israel anymore — that there really are no Palestinians. They see themselves described as "inhabitants of the West Bank," all lumped together as "terrorists."

A Palestinian intellectual, a man of restrained temperament, said the other day of how that looks. "They look at us," he said, "and they do not see us. They eliminate us psychologically so they can eliminate us physically. In those circumstances it is hard for us to sympathize with what they feel."

In the passions of the Mideast it is exceptionally difficult for either side to make the psychological leap of understanding to know how the other feels. But there is no other way to peace.

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...hn Surman: On With the Dancer

...y Michael Zwerin

...DON Oct. 1 (IHT) — John ...rman was standing by the ...nd, sweating. He had just ... a long gig with Alexis ...s blues band, after three ... hard rehearsals. Now the ... had turned into a party. ...ople like pop-star/guitarist ...pton coming up to jam. ...an thought that surely he ... expected to play for free ...he gig was over, wasn't it? ...n he thought again — what ... doing going through his pro... ...al musician number? It ... be fun to play with Eric ... He climbed back on the

...man looks like a friendly ... dog with more muscle than ... at first glance. Commercial... king, Surman, 35, is the only ...an saxophonist close to giv... ...n Garbarek competition. He ... ably the best-known jazz mu... still living in England. First ...ing attention on John ...ghlin's debut album "Ex...tion." Surman has since con... ...ly won Melody Maker and ...olls by doing, in his words: ... has to be done next."

Next Thing

... next thing right now is a tour ...dancer Carolyn Carlson, for ... he writes music and impro... ...vith bassist Barre Phillips: "I ...aying in duo," Surman says. ... the clarity of a two-sided ...sation. It's the easiest of all, ...s a one-sided conversation I ...se, but that can get a bit lone...

...moved to London from his ... Plymouth to attend the Lon... ...ollege of Music and London ...rsity, from which he earned a ...ng diploma: "You see, the ... was with the folks . . . " He ...s hard-nosed realism: "They ... All right son, you can go up to ...n if you want to, but you bet... ...r yourself a proper teaching ...ication, buddy, before you ...playing — jazz.' "

...e last word comes out with an ...ssion usually reserved for ...s like "pornography" or "war." ...arents have reason to worry ... children who want to play ... The nice thing about playing ...s that you do it primarily from ... rather than money. The bad ... is that you tend to get paid in ...se proportion to your love. ...an's viability is an exception: ...ancially I've never had to wor... ...o much, except for short-term ..."

Life on a Farm

... lives on a farm in Kent with ...wife Janet, a classical pianist, ...son Ben, and Jason, a West In... ...foster child. Surman travels a ...everal months a year with Carl... ...nd in various contexts in be... ...l.

...th pianist Stan Tracy: "Stan's ...asy-going person, direct and ...ht. It was really nice talking to ...n the train. He knows all the ...y. We made a record together ... was basically free, but then ... gig in Newcastle, I started to ...'Sophisticated Lady,' just like ... I wished I hadn't because he ...diately laid down those beau... ...changes. Oh, God, what ...ds. Then I had to find all the ...notes." ...

...ith drummer Jack de Johnette: ...keen to do something else with ... because we know each other ... and we like playing together, ...it's difficult. I would have to ... to America, and I don't want ...proot myself and my family. ...doing what I want to do here ...now."

...ith bassist Red Mitchell and ...r Karen Krog: "We've had ... a few gigs around Oslo and ...kholm. I know how to play ...s and how they should sound ... I've never really done it much. I've mostly played free jazz. So it's good for me to do that from time to time. When the secret of a song is revealed, you have a sort of shock of recognition . . . oh, is that what it is? That's neat too."

Writing synthesizer music for Carlson and for his soon-to-be-released ECM solo record: "The nice thing about electronics is that there's a lot of composition to do. You prepare a mattress to improvise over. We'd all like to have an orchestra to write for but they cost a lot of money and they're usually quite badly behaved. Writing for synthesizer is like having an orchestra without the hangups."

With "The Trio", including Barre Phillips and drummer Stu Martin: "We lived on a farm in Belgium in the early '70s. We stayed there six months before getting any work. We spent all the time playing, getting it together. We were ready to do that then."

With "S.O.S.," a saxophone trio including Alan Skidmore and Mike Osborne: "These things tend to grow up on their own rather than me setting my sights on getting a band with so and so. We just happened to fall upon each other and then there we were. That was the work to do then. Like with Carolyn now. What it will be next I'm not sure."

John Surman with Carolyn Carlson: Teatro Alla Scala, Milan, Oct. 6-10; Como, Italy, Oct. 12-16; their tour in France starts at the Maison de la Culture, Nantes, France, Oct. 23-24, and winds up in Rennes Dec. 20.



Saxaphonist Surman
Doing what has to be done next.

Deathstyles

Your Coffin as Furniture — for Now

By Deborah Frazier

DENVER (UPI) — Some people want to be buried in their favorite outfit.

Others want the company of cherished possessions in the grave.

Al Birkedahl's customers have the option of being laid to rest in a bookcase, wine rack or coat closet.

As co-founder and co-owner of the Denver Casket Furniture Co., Birkedahl makes and markets plain pine boxes which are stained and outfitted to serve a wide range of earthly purposes prior to assuming their conventional function.

Millions in the Ground

The costs incurred in burying a relative started Birkedahl thinking about plain pine boxes. He decided, with his brother-in-law Wayne Hinrichs, to offer mortuaries an economical alternative.

"It is crazy to throw millions and millions of dollars into the ground," he said.

"The mortuaries do have wooden coffins," he said, "but they show you a plain, unstained model, lined with cheap gray cloth to look like death itself."

His sales pitch for handsomely finished pine boxes ran into a dead end. Mortuaries were not interested in nicely stained pine boxes, he said, because they have long-standing contracts with coffin manufacturers.

Birkedahl decided to bypass the mortuary and go directly to the potential occupant with the idea of using a wooden casket prior to its eventual purpose.

For $89, unstained, the truly far-sighted and unsqueamish can buy a pine box, six-feet-long, in several variations of the common shape, complete with hinged lid, rope handles.

For $109, internal fittings are included for hanging clothes, stacking wine, shelving books or a host of other purposes. And for $139, the fittings and the stain of your choice are available.

Pecan Is Popular

Birkedahl said pecan is the most popular finish.

The concept of a close association with one's coffin prior to death dates back at least to the Egyptians, whose pharoahs built tombs and dictated elaborate decorations for their caskets, he said.

The contemporary attitude about death, by and large, leaves planning for the funeral until late in life if at all, Birkedahl said. Yet, he is hopeful the public's aversion to accepting or planning for death will change.

"We may be 20 years ahead our time," he said. Wooden coffins can be viewed as a logicial extension of the "natural" trend.

"It is a way to get away from the high cost of conventional caskets, which also slow the natural process of returning to the earth," he said. "You deteriorate in a $1,500 casket just as you would in a pine box."

Birkedahl went into business last November but ads for casket furniture brought few orders in competition with Christmas merchandising, he said. He and Hinrichs still have other jobs because demand still has not picked up much.

But what he lacks in volume, Birkedahl makes up for in variety of customers.

A priest bought three for use as bookcases to help parishoners accept death.

A woman installed a wine rack in her coffin, and has instructed her family to drink the wine at her demise and bury her in the casket.

A college instructor who teaches a class on death and dying has the bookcase model in her classroom.

A man had one lined with cedar, uses it for linen storage and plans to make the scented-wood box his final resting place.

"There are people who got them as a prank, but that's part of growing too," said Birkedahl.

"Others are serious about being buried in them, but in the meantime they are being used."

Birkedahl, who admits his wife has refused to comply with his wish to be buried in a pine coffin, is open to suggestions on how to interest buyers.

Music

Maazel: Much to Admire

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 1 (IHT) — The program offered by Lorin Maazel and the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra as the concluding concert of their European tour had me wondering for a minute or two whether we were in the Royal Festival Hall or in Philadelphia's Academy of Music in the heyday of Leopold Stokowski.

We had first Brahms' Symphony No. 3. Nothing out of the way about that. But then came the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde," Siegfried's funeral music from "Goetterdaemmerung," the overture to "Die Meistersinger" and, as an encore, the prelude to Act III of "Lohengrin."

Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra — and other orchestras, too — used to revel in those Wagner extracts, and so did their audiences. But that was all 40 or 50 years ago. Critical opinion now confines Wagner, except for the occasional overture, to the opera house, and the local critics have duly, and with one accord, taken Maazel to task for regaling a London audience with "bleeding chunks" of Wagner.

The shadow of Stokowski faded quickly once the concert got under way. Stokowski looked upon the written notes as little black dots on white paper, providing no more than an approximation or suggestion of what a composer had in mind, and leaving a full realization to the creative instincts, insights and predilections of the performer. Not Maazel, he took those little black dots very seriously, indeed, and so we had an evening of almost clinical clarity, detail and precision, more head than heart, and about as far from Stokowski as the Royal Festival Hall from the Academy of Music.

There was, to be sure, much to admire, beginning with the orchestra itself, collectively and individually, a wonderful instrument, and wonderfully responsive to its conductor. Discipline, indeed, was a word that came to mind again and again during the playing, not only the orchestra's, but also Maazel's in his adherence to the letter of the score. But in the end one had the impression of discipline carried to the extreme of suppression.

As often happens with touring orchestras playing in strange halls night after night, there were problems of balance. The orchestra's splendid strings were too often overpowered by the winds, and the winds, at climactic moments, by the brass, most notably in the overture to "Die Meistersinger," which sounded from time to time like a concerto for tuba.

As for those "bleeding chunks," well, why not? It's all music, and great music. But I, for one, kept thinking back, nostalgically, to Stokowski and his Philadelphians.

Love Letters To Mussolini

ROME, Oct. 1, (Reuters) — Clara Petacci, devoted mistress of Benito Mussolini, began to bombard the fascist dictator with love letters at the age of 14, according to a new book to be published this week.

"Duce, my life is yours," the teenage girl wrote to Mussolini in a hitherto unpublished letter in April 1926 seven years before they first met.

Twenty-one years later the pretty brunette was shot dead and strung up with Mussolini by Communist partisans as they tried to flee to Switzerland.

Clara's teenage letters were kept in the archive of Mussolini's private secretary, Alessandro Chiavolini, who noted that the Duce was very moved by her devotion.

They will be published in a book entitled "Set Aside for the Duce" by Italian writer Arrigo Petacco, of which extracts were released today.

Waverley Root

The Snail: Seeking out the 'Depraved Slumgullion'

PARIS — "People could be divided into two categories," the French gastronomic writer Robert Courtine once remarked, "snail eaters, and those for whom the idea of swallowing this gastropod turns the stomach."

There seems to be no room for neutrality on this question, though there is for ambiguity. A French chef of the last century named Rouyer, who delighted in writing lengthy poems about the foods he cooked, composed one on the snail, of which he apparently approved for consumption, but he referred to it as a reptile. This, however, may have been merely the result of zoological ignorance, or perhaps of infelicity in the choice of words, for it must be hoped that his cooking was better than his poetry.

There is no doubt about where Nicolas Bonnefons stood. Though a Frenchman, he wrote in the 17th century: "I am astonished that the bizarre nature of Man has gone so far as to impel him to seek out this depraved slumgullion to satisfy the extravagances of his gluttony, for however cooked, and with whatever sauce it may be embellished, it is impossible for me to approve of it."

Athenaeus may be excused for similar sentiments since he was not French (nor was anybody else in his second century A.D., unless you choose so to designate the Franks). "One must set bounds to much eating," he wrote, "especially of such things as have anything glutinous or sticky about them, as, for instance, eggs, onions, calves' feet, snails . . . for they remain in the stomach a long time, and form a lump there, and check the natural moisture."

From the Bible

This includes the snail in a rather mixed bag of edibles, but not so mixed as that of *Leviticus 11:29-30:*

"These also shall be unclean unto you among the creeping things that creep upon the earth; the weasel, and the mouse, and the tortoise after his kind,

"And the ferret, and the chameleon, and the lizard, and the snail, and the mole."

Even when the hapless snail is not the main subject of discussion, writers seem always ready to take a sideswipe at it — like Colin McEvedy, describing the spineless behavior of men at a certain prehistoric period ("Mesolithic man, to make ends meet, spent most of his time hunting the inglorious snail and the frankly sessile nut") or Peter Matthiessen, writing about the migration of birds ("No experiment has ever proved that a bird can orient itself magnetically, but neither can the possibility be discarded, for the talent has been demonstrated by the otherwise ungifted common mud snail of our own Atlantic coast").

Bad Press

The snail evidently has a bad press among humans; and indeed the chief champion of this mollusk as food which I have happened upon is not a man, but a bird. Here is Peter Matthiessen again, commenting on the ability of certain species to make long migratory flights without alighting en route for food or rest:

"The bladder snail Physta has been found in both crops and plumage of certain migrant plovers, encouraging the startling idea that these birds may deliberately place snails in their plumage before setting out on a long voyage in order to provide themselves with at least one meal during the trip."

He could have said "one *good* meal" while he was about it.

Despite this general denigration of snails, men have been eating them since the earliest times we know about: Georges and Germaine Blond, in their "Histoire pittoresque de notre alimentation" refer to the eating of snails (and frogs' legs) as "a survival from prehistory." Prehistoric man, of course, gathered his snails wild; the ancient Romans seem to have been the first to go to the trouble of raising them.

Gauls and Franks

Snails appear also in the diet of the ancient Gauls and Franks; they fried them in oil, and served them with *olaeologarum*, a sauce made of bouillon, lovage, coriander, rue, honey and more oil. In ancient China, Sichuan province had a specialty of snails preserved in vinegar; one old Chinese book which lists more than 200 dishes suitable for serving at elaborate banquets includes snails among them. On the other side of the world, snail shells have been found in the excavations of Huaca Prieta in Peru.

Europe did not abandon snails during the Middle Ages. "Le Menagier de Paris" (1393), gives directions for preparing them. Indeed they were probably more widely eaten in medieval times than they are today, when much of the rest of the world seems to have left the snail chiefly to the French, the Belgians, the Italians and the Spaniards. The French seem undoubtedly to be the world's greatest snail eaters, but I fear I am unable to believe the statement made in Rosie Maurel's "Dictionnaire des aliments" that they consume 8-million tons of snails each year. That would oblige every man, woman and child in France to choke down nearly a pound of snails a day, and they do not; but they do eat enough so that French snails can supply only one-third of the demand. The rest have to be imported from Central Europe, the Balkans and Turkey. A few years ago there was a mild diplomatic rumpus between France and Switzerland because residents of the French Jura region, once rich in snails, acquired the habit of slipping across the frontier and returning with baskets full of Swiss snails, because they had become scarce in France. (On the other side of Switzerland, in the Valais, edible snails had become so rare that in 1975 gathering them was forbidden altogether for a period of three years).

Impulse Eating

Even in France snails are not an article of daily consumption. They constitute the sort of dish likely to be ordered on the spur of the moment, on a sudden impulse, in a restaurant, because they are on the menu, or someone at the next table is eating them. They are less likely to be deliberately prepared in advance for a meal at home. You have to be in the mood. As a comparatively exceptional food, snails take on a certain gala character; a meal at which they are eaten becomes a sort of celebration. Snails are not among the dishes traditionally eaten in France during the Christmas-New Year's holidays, but their association with festivity nevertheless accounts for the fact that one big Parisian wholesaler who sells about two tons of snails a week throughout the year disposes of twice that amount during the end-of-the-year period. Since, at the normal serving of 12 snails per portion, it takes 10,000 persons to consume a ton of snails, this means that about 40,000 Parisians eat snails at some time during these holidays.

Though, again, it is not quite traditional, snails frequently turn up in the Roussillon (the French Catalan country of the eastern Pyrenees) at the picnic outings of Easter or Whitsun, which thus become *cargolades*, snail feasts. In Italy, Vicenza eats snails at Christmas, the fat Veneto variety called *bovoloni*, cooked with olive oil, garlic, salt and pepper. Snails are traditionally served on Midsummer Eve in Rome, when they are simmered in olive oil with garlic, anchovy, tomato, fresh mint and pepper (some cooks use rosemary instead of mints and add mushrooms). This is a special treatment reserved for this particular day, for the usual way of preparing snails in Rome is to boil them first and then saute them in a tomato and ginger sauce. In Sicily, snails in garlic sauce are apt to turn up on any holiday: they provoke thirst and encourage festive drinking.

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...the Arts Agenda

...NA — A new production of Wag... "Die Meistersinger" will have its first ...mance Oct. 6 at the Grand Theatre, ... by Jean-Claude Riber and designed ...mber Schneider-Siemssen. Horst Stein ...nduct, and the cast will be headed by ...na Cassigneto as Eva, Margo Schiml ...gdalena, Rene Kollo as Walther, Karl ...nch as Hans Sachs, Ulrik Cold as ... and Peter van der Bilt as Beckmesser. ...erformances are scheduled for Oct. 9, ... 19 and 21.

* * *

...NCY — The Grand Theatre will open ...ratic season Oct. 5 with a production ...xpanier's "Louise," staged by Jean-...Simon and with sets by Patrice Cas... ...and costumes by Claude Gaudina. Fe... ...ot will sing the title role, with Jeanne ...ne Julien, Gabriel Bacquier as the fa... ...d Jocelyne Taillon as the mother. Je... ...Chevreuny will conduct. Later perfor... ...s are scheduled for Oct. 7 and 9.

* * *

...OCKHOLM — "Inferno," a new ...-drama" by the American composer Michael Smith, based on Strindberg and choreographed by Conny Borg, will have its world premiere Oct. 6 at the Royal Opera.

* * *

ON TOUR — After two performances of Bruckner's Symphony No. 8 under Daniel Barenboim, Oct. 4 and 6, the Orchestre de Paris will make a five-concert visit to Spain, with appearances Oct. 8, 9 and 10 in Madrid and Oct. 11 and 12 in Barcelona. The tour repertory includes Berlioz' "Symphonie Fantastique" and "Romeo and Juliet" excerpts, the Bruckner symphony, and works by Mozart, Debussy and Ravel.

* * *

PARIS — Donizetti's "La Fille du Regiment" will be given a new production at the Salle Favart (Opera Comique) on Oct. 12, with Mady Mesple as Marie, Charles Burles as Tonio and Alain Fondary as Sulpice. Paul Bhuin will conduct and Jean-Louis Martin-Barbaz will stage the work, with sets and costumes by Pierre-Yves Leprince. Later performances are scheduled for Oct. 17, 20, 23, 27 and 29. The work will continue in the repertory in November, with Daniele Chlostawa taking over the role of Marie.

* * *

MULHOUSE — The Orchestre Symphonique du Rhin (formerly the Orchestre Regional de Mulhouse) will open its season Oct. 12 in the Palais des Sports under its musical director, Paul Capolongo and with Yuri Boukoff as soloist in Liszt's Piano Concerto No. 1. Works by Wagner and Berlioz complete the program.

* * *

PARIS — The Paisteplane dance troupe of Montreal will appear at the Theatre Oblique from Oct. 15 to Nov. 4, with a total of 16 performances. The repertory includes "I, II & 3," "Contrasts," "Cords d'accout," "Marlborough s'en va t'en guerre," "Hommage d'un danseur," "La Bottine souriante" and "Fantaisie sur quatre notes," all choreographed by Louise Latreille, the company's director, and "Puzzle," by Magny Marin.

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93	76⅝	AlaP pf 9	11.		z90	79	79	79	+1½
108	97½	AlaP pf 11	11.		z60	99	99	99	+1
100	82½	AlaP pf 9.44	11.		z40	83¾	83¼	83¼	— ¾
86¼	71½	AlaP pf 8.28	12.		z20	72	72	72	
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41⅛	31¼	AlconA 2	4.9	5	226	40¾	40⅛	40¾	+ ½
34	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40	4.1	7	65	u34⅛	33⅝	34	
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr .40	5.2	6	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
34⅝	18½	AllgCp 1	3.4	7	38	29½	29	29⅛	— ⅜
28⅞	25⅝	AlgCp pf2.86	11.		12	27½	27	27	— ¼
12⅞	6½	AlgAir		4	151	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	18	AlgAir pf1.87	8.4		19	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ½
26⅝	13¾	AlgLud 1.28	5.0	5	218	25½	25	25½	
42	30	AlgLd pf 3	7.4		21	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	— ¼
23½	21	AlgLd pf2.19	10.		48	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	15¾	AllgPw 1.76	11.	6	281	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ¼
17¼	14¼	AllenGp s 1	6.8	6	80	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ⅜
32⅞	20⅝	Allergan .60	2.0	11	54	29⅞	29½	29⅝	
43¼	27⅝	AlldCh 2	4.7	9	729	42⅞	41¾	42⅛	— ¼
13½	9⅞	AlldMnt .86	6.8	7	7	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	6.3	6	149	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	27¾	AllisCh 1.80	4.9	6	89	36⅝	36½	36½	— ¼
18⅝	11⅛	AllrAu .64b	3.9	9	3	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	14½	AlphPr .72a	3.6	8	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
60½	43⅝	Alcoa 2.80	4.8	5	184	59	58½	58⅝	
24⅞	13½	AmlSup 1	4.1	10	19	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
44⅝	36½	Amax s 1.80	4.1	9	292	44	42⅞	43⅝	— ¾
60	43⅝	Amax pf 3	5.3		14	57	56½	56½	—1
35¼	14	Amcord 1.40	4.3	9	427	32¾	32½	32⅝	—1⅞
27¾	16¼	Amrce 1.32	5.2	6	37	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—1¼
44¾	31	Amrc pf2.60	6.2		4	42½	42⅛	42⅛	—1⅝
48¾	23¼	AHess 1.40b	3.4	6	864	41	40¼	40⅞	— ⅜
107½	56	AHes pf3.50	3.9		2	90	89½	89½	—2
17⅜	10⅜	AmAir .40	3.4	2	287	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
7⅞	4	AmAir wt			130	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21	18¾	AAir pf 2.18	12.		17	18⅞	d18⅝	18⅞	
18½	12¾	ABakr 1.20	8.6	6	18	14	13¾	14	
67⅛	45½	ABrnds 5	8.1	7	259	62¼	60¾	61⅝	—1
33½	30½	ABrd pf2.75	9.0		6	30½	d30¼	30½	
35⅛	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	8.5		31	31¾	31½	31½	— ½
47⅜	32⅞	ABdcst 1.20	2.7	8	273	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛	— ¾
18½	13¼	ABldM .70	4.5	7	4	15½	15⅜	15½	
41⅛	34½	AmCan 2.80	7.2	6	240	39⅝	38⅞	39	
22¼	19⅛	ACan pf1.75	9.2		6	19	d19	19	— ¼
7⅛	2⅛	ACentry			30	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
32⅝	23¾	ACyan 1.60	5.3	9	485	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ½
15⅝	8⅝	AmDistl			37	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
30¼	19⅝	ADT 1.16	5.5	8	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	19½	AEIPw 2.18	11.	9	863	19¼	d19	19⅛	
36¾	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.5	7	x1873	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
14½	8¾	AFamil .60b	5.3	5	62	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
22¾	19	AGIBd 2e	9.6		x41	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
21	15½	AGnCv 1.44	6.7		46	u21¼	21	21⅜	+ ¾
38⅛	22⅝	AGnIns 1	2.8	6	356	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf .48	3.6	8	23	13⅝	13½	13½	— ½
20¾	12	AmHoist 1	5.1	6	48	19⅝	19⅝	19½	— ½
29⅞	24⅜	AHome 1.50	5.4	12	1300	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ¼
34⅝	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.4	13	789	33¾	33⅛	33½	— ½
13½	8⅝	AmInvl .40	4.0	7	97	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
36⅞	18	AMI .80	2.5	11	194	33	32⅛	32½	— ⅝
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	.9	3	427	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
47	36	ANatR 3.20	7.4	9	107	43¾	43⅛	43½	— ⅜
31½	24⅛	ASLFl n.80b	2.7	6	5	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10¼	AShip .80a	4.8	54	5	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
58¼	39	AStand 3	5.6	7	619	55	53½	53¾	—1½
10¼	6	ASterll .32	3.4	10	79	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
32½	23½	AmStr .80	2.5	4	60	32	31⅝	32	+ ¼
59⅝	57¾	AmStr pf			115	57¾	57⅝	57¾	
64¾	54⅞	ATT 5	9.1	7	1716	55½	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
67⅝	57⅝	ATT pf 4	6.9		14	58	57¾	57⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	42⅞	ATT pf 3.64	8.5		7	43½	43	43	— ⅜
49⅛	44	ATT pf 3.74	8.5		3	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
14½	10½	AWatWk .92	6.9	5	15	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
19	14⅝	AWat pf1.43	8.2		z100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
21	15½	Ameron 1.20	6.0	5	11	20	20	20	— ⅛
14¾	9½	AmesD .40b	2.9	5	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
42⅞	27¾	Ametek 1.80	4.3	10	29	42½	42	42⅛	— ¼
25¼	15⅝	Amfac 1.20	5.1	6	268	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
40½	29½	AMPInc .76	2.2	11	178	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ½
23⅝	13⅝	Ampco .60	2.8	7	9	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
19½	10⅞	Ampex .05e	.3	10	343	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
7⅞	2⅝	AmrepCp		7	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	14½	Amstar 1.35	5.7	10	264	23⅝	23¼	23½	
43	29¼	Amsted 2	5.0	7	22	40	39⅞	40	+ ¼
23¼	14¾	Analog s		17	87	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅜
18¾	16	Anchor s1.20	7.3	5	35	16½	16¼	16½	
25⅞	18½	AnClay 1.12	4.8	7	37	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
8½	5⅛	Angelica .34	5.2	6	18	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
19	8½	Anixter .40	2.3	7	55	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ½
30	18⅛	Apache s .40	1.4	12	94	29	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
83½	74⅛	ApPw pf8.12	11.		z70	77	76	76	—2½
15⅜	7½	ApldDig		7	67	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
11½	5⅝	ApplMg		8	62	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	17½	Arcata 1.12	4.5	6	15	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
31¼	25	Arcat pf2.16	7.5		2	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
25⅜	12¾	ArchrD .20b	.8	14	113	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
11⅜	6	ArctEn .10e	1.4	12	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21⅜	18¾	ArizPS 2	11.	7	201	19⅛	19	19	
112⅝	103	ArPPpf 10.70	11.		z100	102	d101	101	—2½
17⅝	8⅝	ArkBst .60b	6.6	19	14	9¼	9	9⅛	
47¼	28⅝	ArkLGs 2.20	4.8	10	104	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	ArlenRty			44	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Armada		8	9	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
27½	17	Armco 1.50	5.9	5	167	25¾	25½	25½	
34⅞	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10	6.5		28	32¼	31⅞	32¼	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.2	8	685	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
32	18½	ArmRu 1.20	5.7	5	11	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
22⅞	15¼	AroCorp 1b	5.0	5	7	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
27½	7⅞	ArrowE .20r	.8	7	36	27⅛	26¼	26½	— ⅜
17¾	12	Arvin 1	7.1	4	23	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
28⅝	22¼	Arvin pf 2	8.2		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
31⅛	13⅝	Asarco 1	3.3	6	1547	30½	29	30½	+ ¾
45½	31	AshlOil s 2	5.3	5	112	38	37¾	38	— ½
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	7.2	7	682	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
22⅛	15½	Athlone 1.20	6.0	5	6	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	17½	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	8	50	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
73⅛	49⅛	AtlRich 2.80	3.9	9	752	72	71½	72	+ ⅛
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp			18	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
37¾	27¼	AutoDta .64	1.7	17	113	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ¼
32	18½	AvcoCp 1.20	4.9	3	190	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅜
77½	49	Avco pf 4.20	6.7		24	62¾	61	62¾	— ¼
19½	12¾	Avery .60	3.2	8	22	19	19	19	— ⅛
26⅜	13¾	Avnet .80	3.3	7	253	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
59	45⅝	Avon 2.80	5.6	12	379	49¾	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
65¾	12⅛	BAV Liq52c			1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	BT Mtg			24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Bache .50a	4.8	6	220	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
51¼	27	Bakrint .60	1.2	16	308	51¼	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
40½	17½	BaldwU 1.20	3.4	8	18	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
60	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06	3.9		2	52½	52½	52½	—1
28⅞	20¾	BallCp 1.40	5.6	6	27	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
48⅛	31⅝	BallyMf s.10	.3	26	372	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	21½	BaltGE 2.44	10.	7	47	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
52½	43¾	Balt pfB4.50	10.		z200	43⅝	d43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
24⅞	18¼	BanCal .92	4.3	5	17	21½	21¼	21½	
19½	11¼	Bandag .60	3.5	9	24	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
29¾	17⅝	BangPnt .80	3.0	5	53	26½	26	26¼	— ¼
43¼	30⅞	BkNY 2.44a	6.7	5	65	36⅝	36⅜	36½	
17¾	13⅛	BkofVa 1.16	7.9	5	15	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm 1.32	4.7	7	541	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr 3.30	7.3	6	481	45¾	45	45⅛	— ¾
28	25	BkTr pf2.50	9.9		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
17	8¼	Banner .14	1.4	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
58¾	21¼	Barber 1.60	2.8	14	30	57⅞	57	57⅞	+ ⅜
18⅞	10¾	BardCR .36	2.5	11	112	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.2	6	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
23½	14⅛	BarryW s.52	2.8	11	102	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	— ¼
27⅞	23½	Bausch s		9	323	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	33¾	BaxtTrv .50	1.1	15	167	46	45½	45⅝	— ½
10⅝	2⅝	BayColP		100	139	9⅝	8⅞	9	— ½
27⅜	18¾	BayStG 2	7.8	8	30	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
38	25	Bearing .92	2.9	9	6	31½	31⅛	31½	
26¾	20⅛	BeatFd 1.20	5.6	8	681	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
56⅞	43⅝	Beat pf 3.38	7.4		6	46¼	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
29⅞	20	Beckm .28	1.1	16	1022	26⅞	26	26½	— ⅜
38⅛	30⅛	BectnD .84	2.6	11	524	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
40¼	20	Beech 1	2.5	12	126	39¾	39½	39⅝	— ¼
11⅛	2⅞	Beker		15	64	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
44⅝	24⅝	BelcoP s .80	2.0	8	44	40	39½	39⅝	— ¼
30⅜	19¼	Belden 1.60	5.5	6	3	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	
22½	14¾	BellHow .96	4.3	16	75	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	BellInd .20a	1.6	8	283	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
19⅞	17⅝	BelCd g s1.52			12	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
30½	19½	Bemis 1.40	4.7	7	5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
45	33½	Bendix 2.56	5.9	6	354	44⅝	43	43½	— ⅞
32¼	21½	BenfCp 2	6.7	6	82	30	29⅝	29⅝	
48	40⅝	Benef pf4.30	10.		1	42½	42½	42½	
50	42¼	Benef pf4.50	11.		z40	42½	42½	42½	
140¼	97½	Benef pf5.50	4.2		y130	132	132	132	— ⅛
27	23⅞	Benef pf2.50	10.		z20	24½	24½	24½	
5¼	2⅝	BengtB		13	293	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7	3½	BerkeyP		11	14	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
30½	20½	BestPd .16	.6	9	91	25⅞	25½	25¼	+ ⅛
25½	19⅛	BethStl 1.60	6.5	4	398	24⅝	24¼	24½	
43½	29¾	BigThr .88	2.1	15	29	41¾	41⅛	41¾	
33⅞	14½	Binney .80	2.9	13	436	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅝
36⅛	17⅛	BlsFSL 1.20	3.7	7	16	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
25¼	15½	BlackDr .68	3.1	11	1048	22¼	21⅝	21¾	— ¾
24⅛	19⅛	BlairJn s 1	4.3	7	17	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
25½	13¼	BlissL 1.10	4.9	7	291	22⅝	20⅞	22⅝	+1¾
27¼	19⅞	BlckHR 1.60	6.2	10	23	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
29½	18¼	BlueB 1.60	6.2	6	185	25¾	25½	25¾	
14	5⅛	Bluebrd .28	2.0	8	48	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
7⅜	3⅞	BobbieBr		4	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
51¼	37¼	Boeing s 1	2.0	7	1201	49⅝	48¼	48⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	23½	BoiseC 1.50	3.9	7	734	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ¾
29¾	24⅝	Borden 1.82	6.9	6	194	27	26½	26½	— ¼
34½	26	BorgW 2.30	6.7	5	136	34¼	33¾	34¼	
9⅞	4⅛	Bormns .20	3.6	4	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	20⅛	BosEd 2.44	11.	7	88	22½	22¼	22⅜	
93	78	BosE pf8.88	11.		z80	81	80	81	+2
12	10	BosE pr1.17	11.		21	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
14⅛	12⅛	BosE pr1.46	11.		13	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17⅞	9¾	Braniff .44	4.3	6	723	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
46¾	20⅛	BraunC .80	2.0	13	154	41⅝	40¼	40½	—1
30⅛	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.3	8	9	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
38¼	30⅛	BristM 1.44	4.0	11	398	36⅝	36	36	— ¼
44	35½	BristM pf 2	5.1		6	40	39	39¼	—1¼
28⅜	16¼	BritPet 1.02e	3.6	6	157	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
19½	13⅞	BrkwGl 1.08	7.6	9	21	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.0	6	x29	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
26½	24¾	BkUG pf2.47	9.7		1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
23⅞	14⅞	BwnSh 1	4.7	5	8	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
19¼	7¼	Brown .30	2.0	5	10	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅜
28¾	22½	BwnGp 2	7.5	5	34	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	BwnFer .60	4.3	9	109	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
17⅝	12¼	Brnswk .80	5.9	5	107	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
34	27⅜	Brnsk pf2.40	8.6		13	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
21½	20⅝	BrushW s 1	4.7	8	26	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅜
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.8	7	278	18⅞	18	18½	+ ⅛
36½	22	BufFo 1.80	5.0	8	38	36⅛	35⅞	36	+ ½
16⅝	10	Bundy 1	7.8	5	97	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
20¼	17¼	BunkrH 1.92	11.		21	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
29⅝	9½	BunkR .84	3.0	8	178	28	27⅛	27¾	— ½
29¾	18	BnkR pf1.50	5.4		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	16¼	BurlInd 1.40	8.3	6	78	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
65	35	BurlNo 2.10	3.6	5	320	58	57½	58	¼
7½	6⅝	BrlNo pf .55	8.0		8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.4		113	53	52¼	53	+ ¼
31⅛	17½	Burndy 1	3.5	10	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL			256	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
78	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	3.0	11	200	73⅛	72⅞	73	— ⅜
25¼	14	Buttrin s.80	3.3	9	16	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
13½	6⅞	Buttes		43	54	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
		— C—C—C —							
30¾	27	CBI Ind s		13	42	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
57⅛	44⅝	CBS 2.60	4.9	8	69	53	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅜
10¼	4⅜	CCI		5	67	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
60	29	CIT 2.60	4.4	9	536	59⅝	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	CLC .24	2.4	21	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16	7⅞	CNA Fn		3	99	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
20½	13¼	CNA pf 1.10	6.4		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI 1.08a	11.		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
58	47¼	CPC 3	5.3	8	135	56⅞	56¼	56⅝	— ⅜
17	14¼	CP Nat 1.64	9.9	8	24	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
28½	14⅝	CTS .80	3.5	9	86	23	22¼	23	+ ⅛
50	26⅝	CabotC 1.60	3.5	7	13	46½	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
19	7⅜	Cadence		6	19	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
36⅛	16⅜	Caesars s		54	372	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅛
24⅝	13	Callhn .50b	2.0	14	235	u24½	22⅞	24½	+1⅛
7¼	2⅜	CamerB		10	11	5⅜		5⅜	+ ⅛
25½	12	CmRL g s.50			328	u26	24½	25⅞	+1
36	31⅛	CamSp 1.76	5.4	8	43	32¾	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅞	CampT 1.08	4.7	8	64	23	22⅝	23	— ⅛
34⅝	18⅝	CdPac g1.40e			212	34⅝	33⅝	34	
24¾	18⅝	CanMil n1.16	5.3	6	13	22	21⅝	21¾	
49¼	36¼	CapCits .20	.4	11	138	47⅝	47	47⅛	— ⅜
25½	18⅞	CapHold .92	4.2	8	258	21⅞	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	3¼	Caring g.07e			27	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅛	Carlisle s.90	3.5	7	11	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
61	52	CaroCO 5	9.3		z200	53½	52½	53½	+1
8⅞	5⅝	CaroFrg .40	5.2	5	19	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23¼	18¼	CarPw 2.08	10.	7	x194	20⅛	19¾	20	— ⅛
26¾	24¾	CarP pf2.67	11.		4	25¼	25¼	25¼	
33⅝	22⅝	CarTec 1.90	5.8	7	61	33½	33	33	— ⅜
13	10⅝	CarrGn .98e	7.9		8	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	16⅝	CarsPir 1.10	5.7	5	80	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
20⅝	13⅛	CartHw 1.10	5.9	7	44	18⅞	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
34½	24¾	CartHw pf 2	6.5		10	31½	31	31	—1
8⅞	6⅜	CartWal .40	5.2	9	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
13	6⅜	CascNG .88e	6.7	9	330	u13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	14⅜	CastlCk .80b	5.0	8	76	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
62⅞	52⅞	CatrpT 2.10	3.8	8	1832	55¼	54⅝	54⅞	—1⅛
14⅞	10⅞	CecoCp .60	4.3	4	22	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	38½	Celanse 3.20	6.9	5	98	47½	46½	46½	—1
49⅞	44¼	Celan pf4.50	10.		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
8¼	3	Cenco		18	176	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
30⅝	14¼	Centex .25	.9	12	151	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+ ¼
16½	13⅞	CenSoW 1.42	10.	6	2179	14	d13⅝	14	
21⅞	18	CenHud 2.08	11.	6	35	19½	18⅞	19½	+1⅛
17½	15¼	CenIlLt 1.70	11.	7	34	16⅝	16	16	— ¼
48	42	CnlLt pf4.50	11.		z50	42	42	42	—1
29⅝	25¾	CnlLt pf2.87	11.		z200	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ½
14⅛	12¼	CenIlPS 1.36	10.	6	230	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
38½	18	CenLaE 1.68	4.5	8	14	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
16¼	13¼	CeMPw 1.52	11.	7	39	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
15	11⅞	CenSoya .84	6.8	6	31	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
28¾	23	CenTel 1.84	6.8	8	92	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
54⅝	19¾	CentrDat 1b	2.0	16	231	50⅝	49½	50⅝	+1⅝
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel .60	7.4	6	26	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed .90	5.2	10	11	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
23	15¼	CessAir .80	4.0	7	215	20	19¾	19⅞	— ¼
28½	19	Chmpln 1.40	5.3	6	285	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
28¼	19¼	Chml pf1.20	4.6		2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
13¾	9	ChamSp .80	7.4	7	309	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
50	4	ChartCo .48	1.1	10	1099	42¾	41⅛	42⅝	— ⅜
45¼	1	ChartCo wt			435	38¼	36⅞	37⅝	—1⅝
25½	21½	ChartCo pf			322	22½	21⅝	21⅞	— ¼
38½	28½	ChrtNY 2.44	6.9	5	65	35¾	35¼	35¼	
11	7¾	ChasFd .76e	7.2		79	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	5.8	6	472	41⅜	40⅞	41⅛	— ⅜
14½	8⅝	Chelsea .60b	5.1	4	36	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
44¾	36	ChmNY 3.16	8.1	5	95	39¾	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅝
23⅞	20⅝	ChNY pf1.87	9.0		17	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
24⅛	22⅛	ChesVa s.84	3.8	11	27	22⅛	d22	22⅛	— ¼
25⅝	20½	ChesPn 1.08	4.4	11	41	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
34½	24⅞	Chessie 2.32	8.4	4	255	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅞
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw		14	28	15	14½	14½	— ½
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			19	37¼	36¼	36½	+ ½
31	23¼	ChiPneT 2	7.3	7	26	27⅜	27¼	27½	— ⅜
7	3⅛	ChkFull			17	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
21⅜	6⅜	ChrisCft 1.40b	7.3	9	71	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
10	8⅞	ChCft pf 1	11.		2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅜	4¼	Christn .40e	4.8	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	Chroma 1.10	4.7	6	213	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
92¾	62½	Chroma pf5	5.5		1	90¼	90¼	90¼	+1¼
12	7⅝	Chrysler .28i			664	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
4½	2⅝	Chrys wt			40	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
23⅞	13⅝	Chrys pf2.75	18.		152	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	+ ⅛
29¼	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.2	10	57	27⅜	26⅞	27	— ⅜
30¾	27⅝	CinBell 2.52	8.5	5	9	29½	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
22	18	CinGE 1.96	11.	7	101	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
44⅛	38	CinG pf 4	10.		z100	38½	38½	38½	— ½
105	94	CinG pf 9.30	9.8		z30	94½	94½	94½	— ¾
86	75	CinG pf 7.44	9.6		z140	77½	76½	77½	
105	97⅛	CinG pf 9.28	9.6		z10	97	d97	97	—1⅝
25½	18⅝	CinMil s .65	2.9	8	218	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
29½	22⅛	Citicrp 1.30	5.5	6	991	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	— ⅜
76	50⅝	CitiesSv 3.60	4.8	12	68	75¾	75⅛	75¼	— ½
2½	1	CitzSoRt		1	161	2⅛	1⅞	2	
22	12½	CityInv 1.20	6.4	4	x1135	19	18½	18¾	— ⅜
2¾	1	CityInv wt			27	2⅛	2	2	
34	21	CityIn pf 2	6.9		x117	29⅝	29	29	— ⅜
45	31⅜	ClarkE 2.20	5.4	5	139	41½	41	41	— ⅜
22⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil .70	2.3	7	90	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ¼
37¼	25⅝	ClvClf 1.40	4.0	10	16	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	ClevEl 1.92	11.	9	98	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	7	Clevepk .60	6.4	22	8	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	9⅞	Clorox .76	6.3	7	262	12¼	12	12⅛	
13⅜	8⅝	CluettPe .60	5.9	6	35	10⅛	10	10⅛	
12¼	10⅝	CluettP pf 1	9.2		16	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	5½	Coachm .30i		24	54	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
30½	12⅞	CstlGs .40	1.4	7	329	27⅞	27½	27⅞	— ¼
30¼	17¾	CstlG pf1.83	6.7		14	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	CocaBtl .44	6.8	9	148	6½	6⅜	6½	
46⅛	34½	CocaCl 1.96	5.4	11	1099	36⅝	d35⅝	36⅛	— ½
23	19	CldwBk s.80	4.2	7	19	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
15⅛	10½	ColeNt .72	5.3	6	22	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Coleco			41	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20¾	15⅝	ColgPal 1.08	6.6	7	479	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
12	8¼	ColfAlk .72	8.1	5	75	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
18⅝	9⅝	CollinF .32	2.0	7	44	16	15⅝	15⅝	
34½	19	ColPen 1.40	5.9	5	78	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ¼
51½	30½	Coltind 2.50	5.4	6	45	47	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
40	25⅛	ColGas 2.44	6.8	8	209	36⅛	35⅜	35⅝	— ½
59	53½	ColGs pf5.62	10.		2	54	54	54	— ⅜
58½	54	ColGs pf5.48	9.8		8	56	56	56	+ ¾
26⅛	14⅝	ColuPct .42e	1.7	6	69	25⅛	25	25⅛	
26⅞	20½	ColSOh 2.32	10.	10	61	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.4		15	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
54	31⅝	CmbEn 2.20	4.6	9	519	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	—1⅛
16	9⅝	CmbEq .07i			102	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
27⅛	22¼	CmwE 2.60	11.	8	1280	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
20¼	16⅝	CwE pf 1.42	8.3		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	CwE pf 1.90	10.		8	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
23	18⅝	CwE pf 2	11.		2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
27⅝	24⅝	CwE pf 2.37	9.7		27	24⅝	d24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	25¼	CwE pf 2.87	11.		8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
47½	36⅝	Comsat 2.30	5.7	8	195	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	— ⅛
25½	12⅝	CoPsyc .60	2.5	12	13	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅝	ComRS 1.88	9.9	6	4	19	19	19	
48⅝	28⅝	Compgr .28	.7	11	85	37⅞	37½	37⅝	— ¼
17⅝	9⅛	CompSci		13	122	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	23½	Cptvsn s		24	249	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+ ¼
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	6.6	5	7	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
33½	21¼	ConeMl 1.80	5.6	5	153	32⅜	31⅝	32	— ⅜
35¼	16¼	Cngolm 1	2.9	9	139	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
39½	34⅛	ConnGn n1.32	3.6	6	126	36⅜	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
27⅛	17	ConnM 2	8.4	19	72	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	15⅜	CnnNG 1.60	9.1	9	7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
44½	24⅛	Conoco 1.70	3.9	7	763	44⅛	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
22	12¾	Conrac .80	4.9		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
25	21	ConEd 2.44	10.	6	481	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
80½	69½	ConEpf 6	8.0		1	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ¼
50½	45⅝	ConEpf 5	11.		6	46⅛	45⅞	46	
25⅝	21	ConFds 1.60	6.3	7	94	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
30¼	19⅝	CnsFrt 1.30	5.1	5	278	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅜
45	33⅝	CnsNG 3	6.8	7	88	44⅝	43⅞	44	— ⅜
114½	104	CnG pf10.96	10.		z100	106	106	106	+1
25¼	19	ConsPw 2.36	11.	6	165	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
45¼	37	CnPw pf4.16	11.		z10	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
47	38⅝	CnPw pf4.50	11.		z30	41¾	41½	41¾	
81½	69½	CnPw pf7.45	10.		z830	72	72	72	
85½	71	CnPw pf7.72	11.		z20	72	72	72	+1
85⅝	73	CnPw pf7.76	11.		z10	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	—2½
25⅝	21½	CnPw pr2.50	11.		9	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
23¾	19⅜	CnPw pr2.23	12.		16	19½	d19	19⅛	— ⅜
25⅝	21⅜	CnPw pf2.43	11.		3	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
17½	7⅜	ContAir .30e	2.3	5	1363	13⅝	12	13⅛	+ ½
8½	3⅝	ContCop		11	47	7⅝	7	7	— ⅜
27¾	22⅝	CntlCorp 2	7.7	5	147	26⅛	25½	25⅞	— ¼
31⅞	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.20	7.0	8	172	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
49	43¼	CntGp pf4.50	10.		94	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	
31⅞	24¼	ContIll 1.60	5.7	6	140	28⅝	27⅞	28	— ½
17¾	14⅛	ContTel 1.36	7.9	8	393	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
51	28⅝	CtlData .40	.8	8	364	48⅝	47⅜	48½	+ ⅝
30⅝	25½	Conwd 1.60	5.5	8	5	28⅝	28½	28⅞	+ ¼
10⅛	3⅝	CookUn .07e	.8	14	120	8¾	8½	8⅝	
60½	41½	Coopln 1.84	3.1	9	103	59⅝	58¾	59	
37	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	7.8		44	u37⅛	36¾	37	+ ⅜
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab .60	3.0	9	35	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
17	10⅛	CoopTR .80	6.4	4	1	12½	12½	12½	
24½	17¾	Copelnd .84	3.8	9	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
21⅞	15⅝	Coppwd 1.36	6.8	5	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
6	3⅝	Corduro .44	8.4	9	x114	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17⅛	12⅞	Coreins .58	3.4	7	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.0	9	351	63½	63	63	— ⅜
29⅞	20½	CorrBlk 1.56	5.5	10	42	29⅛	28¾	28½	—1⅛
26	16½	Cowles 1	4.1	20	28	24½	24½	24½	— ½
64⅝	47⅝	CoxBdct .75	1.2	11	39	64	64	64	+ ⅜
13½	7¼	Craig .25	3.4	13	32	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
36½	23	Crane 1.40b	4.0	8	130	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
12	6⅛	CredtF .44	5.0		17	9	8⅞	8⅞	
35⅞	24	CrockN 2	6.5	5	x90	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
53	37	CrckN pf 3	6.6		3	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅞
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18	8.8		54	25½	25	25	— ⅜
18⅝	12⅝	CrmpK 1.04	6.4	6	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
33⅜	19⅝	CrouHl 1.38	4.2	10	43	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
35¼	26½	CrwnCk		8	69	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
43⅛	29¾	CrwZel 2.10	5.4	8	86	39⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
60½	32	CrumF 2.52	4.6	5	141	55	54¼	54⅝	+ ½
17⅜	8	Culbro .60	6.7		11	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
39¼	29⅜	CumEn 1.80	5.3	5	25	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
13	8⅛	CunnDrg .32	2.7	8	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
11⅞	10	CurrInc 1.10	11.	4	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
20⅛	11⅞	CurtW .80	4.2	9	115	19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅜
27½	21⅝	CurtW A 2	7.5		x2	26½	26½	26½	— ½
29⅞	17½	Cyclps .88	3.5	4	35	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
		— D—D—D —							
14¼	8½	DPF		4	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
7½	4½	Damon .20	3.4	14	7184	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	DanRiv 1	6.1	5	45	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
31⅞	25⅝	DanaCp 1.48	5.0	6	88	30	29⅝	29⅞	
23¾	15	Daniel .26b	1.2	10	14	21	20¾	20⅞	
48½	34½	DartInd 1.80	3.8	9	162	48	47⅛	48	+ ⅜
48½	34½	Dart pf 2	4.2		8	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
74½	52¼	DataGen		14	312	67⅝	66⅝	67⅛	
48⅜	25¾	DataTer .30	.7	14	196	44	42¾	42¾	—1¼
89½	48	Datapnt		14	89	85⅝	84⅛	84½	—2⅛
18½	13⅝	Dayco .50b	3.0	4	45	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
44⅞	33¼	DaytHd 1.60	3.7	6	52	43⅝	42¾	43¼	+ ¼
17⅛	14⅝	DaytPL 1.74	11.	9	93	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
79	70	DPL pf 7.37	11.		z930	69⅝	d69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	30¼	Deere 1.60	4.1	8	355	39⅝	38⅞	39¼	
14⅛	12⅛	DelmP 1.38	10.	7	742	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
50⅛	36⅝	DeltaA 1.20	2.8	6	138	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ½
14¾	7⅛	Deltona		17	281	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	17⅜	DenMf s 1	5.1	7	49	19¾	19½	19½	
31	17⅝	Dennys .88	4.6	7	353	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	13⅝	Dentsply .88	5.3	11	16	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
15⅛	10	DeSoto 1	8.2	9	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
16½	13⅝	DetEd 1.60	12.	7	218	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
70⅛	59⅝	DetE pf5.50	8.7		1	63	63	63	+ ¼
79¼	65½	DetE pf 7.45	11.		z240	66	d65	65	—1
27	24⅛	DE pfF 2.75	11.		2	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
27	24⅛	DE pfB 2.75	11.		16	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
22⅝	19⅝	DetE pr2.28	12.		4	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
25⅛	16	Dexter 1	4.5	8	14	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	DiGior .56	5.5	6	101	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
		DiGior pf2.25	9.4		8	24	24	24	
26½	15½	DialCp 1.20	5.5	7	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	30	DiaInt 2.20b	5.7	8	37	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
19½	14½	DiaInt pf1.20	6.5		11	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
27½	19	DiamS 1.48	5.6	8	373	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
30½	16⅝	Diebold .70	2.4	13	394	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ½
66⅝	44⅝	DigitalEq		15	578	62⅝	61⅞	62⅛	— ⅜
14⅛	7	Dillingm .60	4.6	6	149	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅜
23¼	19½	Dillon s 1.08	5.4	10	4	20	19⅞	20	
44½	33	Disney .48	1.2	12	x342	40	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
5¼	1⅞	Divrsfdln		11	514	u 6	5¼	6	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅝	DivrsMtg			76	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
20¼	13⅞	DrPepr .68	4.6	12	650	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
31½	14	Documat		9	28	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
47⅞	34⅝	DmeM g s.32			185	46⅞	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	DonLJ .14	3.2	14	139	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
31¼	25½	Donnly 1	3.5	9	6	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
20	11	Dorsey .75	4.2	6	69	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
60⅜	39½	Dover 1.72	2.9	10	22	60	59	59⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	4.9	9	1605	32½	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
39⅝	31¼	DowJn 1.44	3.6	13	6	u39⅝	39½	39½	
35⅛	23⅞	Dravo 1.28	4.2	8	19	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
53¾	35	Dressr 1.10	2.1	9	494	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	— ½
17¼	14½	DrexB 1.60	10.		30	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Dreyfs .85e	4.5	7	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
45⅞	38⅝	duPont s 2	4.7	7	979	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	— ⅛
47½	41	duPnt pf3.50	8.5		2	41	41	41	
60⅝	52	duPnt pf4.50	8.5		5	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞	+ ⅞
20⅝	16½	DukeP 1.80	9.9	7	195	18½	18¼	18¼	
82	68½	Duke pf6.75	9.1		1	74½	74½	74½	
95⅝	79	Duke pf8.20	10.		z30	80½	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅞
29½	25¾	Duke pf2.69	10.		5	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
97	83½	Duke pf 8.28	10.		z110	84½	d83	83	—2½
40	30⅛	DunBr 1.76	4.4	14	222	40	39½	40	+ ¾
17⅞	14¼	DuqLt 1.80	12.	12	547	15½	15⅛	15½	
86	65	Duq pf 7.20	11.		z380	67¾	66	66	—1
11⅝	6	DutchB .16	1.7		10	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
6¾	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.7	7	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
39⅝	24¾	EG&G .60	1.6	14	32	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	EMI .18e	9.6	12	164	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
36¼	21	E Sys 1.20	3.6	11	9	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ½
25⅜	19	EagleP .88	3.7	8	31	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	17⅝	Easco 1.20	6.4	6	7	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	EastAir		3	402	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	22	EsAir pf2.69	12.		11	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
24	13	EastGF .92	4.6	11	416	20¼	19⅞	20	— ½
16⅛	13¼	EastUtl 1.60	11.	8	28	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
66⅞	52¼	EsKod. 2.40	4.6	9	1481	52⅝	d52	52⅝	+ ¼
43⅝	33	Eaton 2.58	6.0	5	257	42⅝	41¾	42⅝	+ ⅜
21½	14⅝	Echlin .44	2.3	13	x402	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
32	23½	EckrdJk 1	3.5	11	178	28¾	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
35	24⅝	EdisBr 1.32	4.6	7	41	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	14	Edwrd .60a	3.5	5	47	17	16¼	17	+ ¼
22¼	13⅜	ElPaso 1.32	6.2	7	564	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	21	EPG dpf2.35	11.		11	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅞	ElcarCp .24	2.5	7	20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	ElecAssc		12	16	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
28	15⅝	EDS 1	4.2	13	24	24	23½	23⅝	— ¼
7⅜	3¼	ElMeMg		5	27	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
10⅞	7⅛	EMM pf.75k			3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27¼	17½	Elgin 1.60	7.5	7	82	22⅛	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
6⅛	3½	Elixir		15	77	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
39	32¼	EmrsEl 1.44	4.1	11	737	35⅛	34⅝	35	— ¼
23⅜	16⅝	EmryA 1	4.7	12	374	22	21¼	21½	—1
41¾	30¼	Emhart 2.40	6.2	6	84	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
15	12½	EmpDs 1.40	11.	7	18	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
5⅝	4½	EmpD pf.47	9.4		z2200	5	4¾	5	+ ½
29¼	13⅛	EmpGas .50	1.8	9	6	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
49⅜	24¾	EngMC 1.50	3.2	8	324	46⅝	46½	46⅞	
21	13⅞	EnnisB s.56	3.1	8	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
27⅜	16¾	Ensrch 1.56	5.6	12	264	u27⅞	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅞
107	102⅝	Ens pf 10.32	9.7		z20	106	106	106	
18⅞	13⅞	Entex s .80	4.4	9	81	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
27¼	16	Envtec 1	5.3	15	18	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
25	20⅝	Equifx 2.20	10.	7	15	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
12½	10⅛	Equimx .96	8.9	6	25	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
25½	22	Eqmk pf2.31	10.		9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
23½	17⅜	EqutG s1.64	7.2	6	24	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ¼
24½	22½	EqtGs pf 2	8.9		z200	22½	22½	22½	
21⅝	16⅛	EqtLf 2	11.	9	15	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
30	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	6.5	7	90	28½	28	28⅝	
23⅝	8½	Esquire .70	3.5	7	4	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
15¾	10⅝	EssexCh .70	5.4	5	28	13	12¾	13	
30½	9⅞	Estrlin .80	2.7	9	37	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
30	19⅝	Ethyl 1.35	5.2	6	25	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
75¼	51	Ethyl pf2.40	3.6		1	67	67	67	— ½
24⅞	16	EvanP 1.20a	5.1	6	234	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅝	Evan pf1.40	11.		49	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
19⅝	18⅛	Evan pf2.10	11.		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
37	23½	ExCelO 1.90	5.1	7	69	u37¼	36¾	37	
18⅞	15⅝	Exclsr 1.77e	10.		7	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
60¼	47½	Exxon 4	6.8	8	1614	58⅞	58⅛	58½	— ½
		— F—F—F —							
29½	22	FMC 1.40	5.2	6	500	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
39	31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.3		10	36	36	36	
11⅝	7¾	Fabrge .40	4.3	9	157	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
8	5	FabriCtr .28	5.2	5	29	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
7¼	3⅝	FacetEnt		93	15	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
35⅛	25	Falcchd s 1	3.0	7	116	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF .76	6.9	12	14	11¼	11	11	— ¼
15⅝	9	FamDlr .40	2.8	8	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
17	11⅞	FrWstFn		5	5	15	15	15	+ ¼
5¼	3⅛	FarahMf			15	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
7⅛	4	Fedders			100	4⅛	4	4⅛	
46¼	31⅛	FedCo 2.40	6.1	6	20	39¼	39⅛	39¼	
36⅞	21	FedExpr		13	884	u37⅞	36	37¾	+2¼
20¼	15¼	FdMog s1.08	5.9	5	250	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ½
19⅝	15	FedNM 1.28	7.3	6	1854	17⅞	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	FedPB .90	3.2	25	257	28⅝	27½	28⅛	+ ¼
36	22½	FPap pf1.20	3.4		6	35½	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
17⅞	12⅛	FdSignl s.80	5.1	7	13	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅛	FedDSt 1.78	5.8	7	253	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
29½	18¼	Ferro 1.20	5.1	6	155	23⅞	23½	23¼	+ ⅛
13½	7	FidFin .60	5.3	4	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
35⅛	29½	FidUni 2.80	8.4	6	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	
37¾	22⅛	Fidcst 1.40a	5.0	4	21	28⅝	28	28	— ¾
18½	9	Filmwy .20b	1.3	10	153	15¼	14¾	14⅞	
11	8⅝	Filmwy pf			14	10¼	10	10¼	
19	10	FinCpA .50	3.0	7	10	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
19½	11⅞	FinSBar 1	5.7	5	61	17½	17¼	17½	
45½	21¼	FinlFed 1.40	3.8	6	51	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	Firestn .60	6.1		x459	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
21¾	14	FtChrt .80	4.2	6	36	19¼	18⅞	19	— ½
25⅛	16⅛	FstChic 1.20	6.8	5	106	18	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
40⅝	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	4.0	8	816	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
42¾	31¼	FtInBn 1.40	3.6	8	55	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
21¾	8	FstMiss .40	2.0	37	492	20⅞	19⅞	20½	— ⅛
33⅛	25	FstNBo 2.20	6.7	5	224	32⅞	32½	32⅝	
25¼	21	FNStBn 2.20	9.5	6	23	23		23¼	+ ¼
16⅝	12⅞	FstPa 1.32	10.	8	297	13¼	d12¾	13	— ¼
3⅛	1⅝	FstPa wt			29	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	FtPaMtg			18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19½	10½	FtUnRl 1.20	7.4	17	10	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	FtVaBk .50	6.8	6	25	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
29	22½	FtWisc 1.88	6.8	6	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
32¼	19¾	FischM 1.40	5.5	7	37	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
15½	7⅞	FishFds .60	5.9		106	10½	10	10⅛	— ½
21¼	13¼	FishrSci .52	2.7	7	37	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .52	5.6	5	x166	9⅝	9⅜	9⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	15½	Fleming .90	5.0	7	31	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
22	13	FlexiV .80	5.4	5	76	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
50⅝	25¼	Flntkt 1.40b	2.8	8	65	50⅝	50⅛	50½	— ⅜
63	38⅜	FlaECst		4	2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ¼
28⅞	25⅝	FlaPL 2.40	9.2	7	310	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	
32⅝	27¼	FlaPow 2.76	9.7	6	103	28⅝	28⅜	28½	
40¼	20⅝	FlaStl 1.80	4.9	4	58	37⅝	37	37	—1
45⅝	34½	Fluor s 1	2.4	11	392	42⅛	41½	42	— ½
22½	16¼	FooteC 1.70	7.6	7	10	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ¼
46⅞	37	FordM 4	9.4	3	1468	43⅛	42⅝	42½	—1¼
29⅛	17⅞	ForMK 1.56	5.5	6	1059	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
28⅛	27¾	FMK pf1.80	4.0		13	46	45	45¼	— ¾
14	12⅛	FtDear 1.24	10.		77	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
47¼	35½	FrtHow 1.32	3.1	10	x160	42⅝	42	42½	— ⅜
26⅝	19⅛	FosWh s .64	2.8	7	150	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Folomat .25i		22	62	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
40¼	24⅛	FourPh		13	63	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ¼
14	8⅝	FoxStaP .68	7.3	6	23	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.2	10	38	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
10½	5⅝	FrankM .30	2.8	6	3274	u10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
50⅝	30	FrptMn s1.20	2.7	15	780	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	— ½
20	10½	Frigtrn .30	2.9	9	70	10⅛	10	10½	— ½
40	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	7.8	4	209	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	7½	Fuqua .44	3.2	4	173	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
15¼	12⅝	Fuqa pf1.25	8.9		10	14	13⅞	14	
		— G—G—G —							
14⅛	9⅝	GAF .68	6.2	5	41	11⅞	10⅞	11	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	GAF pf 1.20	7.6		11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
41	23⅝	GATX 2	5.1	9	192	39⅝	38⅝	39	+ ¼
50½	30	GAT pf 2.50	5.2		2	48	48	48	—1⅛
37¼	12⅛	GCA .20	.6	22	62	35⅛	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	GDV		4	32	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	GF Eqp		10	1	4⅝		4⅝	
22½	12⅝	GK Tec 1.10	5.0	11	137	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	20	GK pf 1.94	7.2		89	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	GMR Pr		31	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	23⅜	GamSk 1.50	5.1	5	52	30½	29½	29½	—1⅛
48¼	39½	Gannett 1.76	3.7	14	107	48¼	47⅜	48	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	GasStr .38	4.5	5	13	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
26½	17¾	Garfink 1.24	6.9	6	11	18⅞	18	18	— ⅜
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.1	6	27	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Gatewy .60	7.0	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	23⅝	GearhtO .32	.7	22	73	45¼	44½	44¾	+ ¼
37⅞	23	Geico 1	2.8	11	40	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
28½	20¼	GemCa			6	28½	28½	28½	
13⅞	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	9.1		31	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
64⅝	29¼	GnAmO .60b	1.0	26	180	58⅜	56⅞	58¼	+ ⅝
17⅝	14	GnBcsh .80	5.0	4	5	16	16	16	
12⅛	6¼	GnCore s		17	46	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
25⅜	18	GCinm s .68	3.0	9	x13	23⅛	23	23	
45⅞	27¼	GDyns 1.20	2.7	7	176	44⅝	43⅝	44¼	— ½
55⅝	45½	GenEl 2.80	5.6	8	927	50½	50⅛	50¼	— ⅛
37	28⅝	GnFds 2	5.5	7	225	36⅞	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
47	21⅜	GnGth 1.56e	3.6	31	49	43	42¾	42¾	— ½
23⅛	9⅛	GnHost .70	3.2	10	54	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
47⅛	22½	GnInst .80	1.9	8	74	41⅞	41½	41⅞	— ⅜
46	31	GnInstr pf 3	7.2		2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	10¼	GenMed .44	3.5	9	61	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ¼
31¾	23⅞	GnMills 1.32	5.0	9	188	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ¼
65⅞	53⅛	GMot 6.30e	10.	4	1409	62⅝	61	62⅛	— ⅛
66⅝	57⅝	GMot pf 5	8.6		4	58	57½	58	+ ⅜
18¼	9⅝	GnPort .80	5.1	5	87	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	8¼	GPU 1.40e	16.	4	628	9⅛	8⅞	9	
14	5	GnRefr		74	42	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
37⅜	24⅝	GnSignl 1	2.9	11	161	34½	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
11	6⅝	GnSteel .40b	4.3	7	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
30⅞	26⅞	GTE 2.72	9.7	6	574	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	24	GTE pf 2.48	10.		4	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
15½	12¾	GTFl pf1.30	10.		z100	13	13	13	
28⅞	20	GTire 1.50	6.5	6	439	23½	22¼	23¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Genesco		18	54	4¼	4	4	— ¼
24	18⅝	Genst g s1.20			61	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
26⅞	21	GenuPt s.88	3.4	12	90	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	
30⅝	24	GaPac 1.10	3.9	9	370	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
36¼	34⅛	GaPac pf2.24	6.4		2	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
24⅝	21⅝	GaPw pf2.56	12.		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
26¼	21¾	GaPw pf2.52	12.		8	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
27⅞	24⅝	GaPw pf2.75	11.		10	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
84¾	70½	GaPw pf7.80	11.		z100	70½	d70	70	—2
81	66½	GaPw pf7.72	11.		z40	67½	d66	67½	+ ½
43½	21¾	Geosrc .80	1.9	12	35	42⅝	41⅝	41½	— ⅜
33¼	24	GerbPd 1.62	5.8	9	14	28	27⅜	28	+ ¼
63⅞	33	Getty 1.40	2.3	11	441	62	60⅝	61½	— ¼
11⅞	6¾	GiantPC .60	6.8	11	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛

☆LONESTAR plants are strategically located in the strongest cement markets in the United States.

America's leading producer of cement and allied products. For more information about this thriving corporation, write: Lone Star Industries, Inc., Dept. 7, One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT. 06830.

LONESTAR

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16⅛	10¼	GlbrFn .60	4.3	6	75	14¼	13⅞	14	—
24½	12¾	GldLew 1	4.6	5	58	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
16⅜	12	GiffHil s .92	5.7	6	229	u17¼	16⅝	16¼	—
32⅛	23⅝	Gillette 1.72	6.7	7	601	25¾	25	25⅝	+
11⅜	6¼	Ginosinc .20	1.9	7	272	10⅛	10¼	10⅝	—
25⅝	14	GleasW .80	3.5	6	31	23	22⅝	22⅝	—
27¼	10⅝	GlobMar .20	.8	12	315	26½	25⅝	26½	+
17	10⅝	GldWFn .50	3.3	5	33	15⅛	15¼	15¼	—
23⅞	16⅝	Gdrich 1.44	6.1	5	465	u24	23⅝	23⅝	—
18⅜	15	Goodyr 1.30	8.5	5	535	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
28	16⅝	GordJw .60	2.3	5	16	25⅞	25½	25⅝	—
33¼	22⅝	Gould 1.72	6.6	8	314	26⅝	26	26⅛	—
32	22⅝	Gould pf1.35	5.4		2	25⅝	25	25	
40⅝	25⅝	Grace 2.05	5.2	8	304	39⅝	39	39⅝	—
39	31	Grainger .92	2.5	12	7	37⅝	37⅝	37½	—
15¼	10⅝	Granitvl 1	8.1		57	12½	12¼	12⅜	—
18⅞	11	GrayDr .80	7.0	8	21	11⅜	11	11⅜	+
10⅝	5	GtAtPc			29	8¾	8½	8⅝	—
32¼	22⅝	GtLkInt .68	2.3	5	37	29⅛	29	29	
27¼	21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	8.6	9	12	26½	26¼	26¼	—
40⅝	29⅝	GtNoNk 1.40	3.7	8	35	38⅞	38¼	38¼	—
27¼	16¾	GtWFin s.84	3.3	6	489	26½	25½	25¾	—
16⅝	11	Greyh 1.04	7.6	8	450	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt			261	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
11½	7⅝	GrowG .44b	4.5	6	21	9⅞	9¾	9¾	—
6⅛	3½	GthRty			13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—
20½	14⅜	Grumm 1.20	6.2	11	31	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	—
12⅝	11¼	Guardln s.32	2.6	7	12	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+
18⅝	11¼	GlfWstn .75	4.7	4	373	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+
38¼	28¼	GlfW pf2.50	7.2		3	34¾	34½	34¾	
35⅝	22¼	GulfOil 2.05	6.2	6	1547	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	—
20¼	8½	GulfRes .32	1.5	11	3707	u22⅛	20⅝	21½	+1
25	14⅝	GulfR pf1.30	5.0		30	u27	24½	26¼	+1
24	15¼	GulfR pf1.60	6.5		176	u25½	23¼	24⅞	+1
13⅝	11⅜	GlfStUt 1.36	11.	7	236	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
27¼	12⅝	GulfUtd 1	4.1	11	584	25	24¼	24½	—
54½	39¼	GlfU pf 3.78	7.2		1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+
14⅝	6	Gulton .50	4.1	7	89	12⅛	12	12⅛	—
		— H—H—H —							
6¼	2⅝	HMW		6	71	6⅛	5⅞	6	—
8⅝	4⅜	Halaco		4	19	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+
29⅝	22	HallFB 1.34	4.8	10	134	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—
84¾	58⅝	Hallibt 1.80	2.3	12	4115	79⅝	76¾	78⅞	—
26	17½	HamrP 1.40	6.3	6	32	22⅝	22	22⅛	+
16½	14	HanJS 1.51e	11.		17	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
21½	17½	HanJI 1.84a	10.		18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
21⅜	10⅛	Hndlmn 1	8.1	5	35	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—
31¼	14⅜	HandyH .60	2.0	15	108	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+1
41¼	28⅝	Hanna 1.80	4.5	7	47	40	39½	39⅝	—
41¼	26¼	HarBrJ 1.44	3.8	10	90	38	37⅝	38	+
15⅝	8¼	Hardees .24	1.8	6	37	13⅞	13⅛	13½	—
26	11⅜	Harnishf 1	4.8	31	906	21	20½	21	—
32¾	15⅝	Harrah .50	1.6	17	79	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+
34¾	26⅛	HarrBk 2	6.8	6	36	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	—
36⅛	25⅝	Harris .72	2.3	13	72	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	
36⅛	28	Harsco 1.80	5.8	6	89	31	31	31	—
15⅝	10	HartSM .88	6.8	6	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+
25	16⅝	HarteHk .56	2.3	13	7	25	24¾	24⅞	
13	7	HartfZd .40b	4.3	5	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—
16½	14	HattSe 1.50	10.	10	4	14½	14⅛	14½	+
28¼	23⅝	HwlIEl 2.24	9.0	7	42	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
21⅞	13¼	HayesA 1.28	8.8	244	34	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅝	10⅛	Hazeltn .60	3.6	7	45	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—
23⅝	18⅝	HeathTec s		5	40	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	—
19	8½	Hecks .30	1.7	9	250	18	17¼	17⅝	—
22⅝	4⅝	HeclaM		15	1014	u24	22½	23½	+
28	25⅝	HelimB s		12	76	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+
44¼	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.1	9	43	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	
10⅝	6⅝	HeleneC		9	25	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+
34	16	HellrInt 1.20	3.9	10	49	31⅛	30½	30½	—
74½	35⅛	HelmrP .48	.7	15	22	73	72⅝	72½	—
37	36⅝	HelmrP wt			2	36⅝	36½	36½	+
2⅝	1⅛	HemCap			12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+
8½	7⅛	HemInc .66e	7.9		13	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+
22⅝	14½	Hercuis 1.10	5.1	7	407	21⅝	21⅛	21½	—
25½	17⅝	Hershy 1.40	5.5	7	90	u25⅝	25½	25⅝	+
11⅝	7	Hesston			9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+
18	14⅛	Hestn pf1.60	9.9		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
31⅞	25⅝	Heublin 1.52	5.5	9	51	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+
59½	46⅝	HewlPk s.40	.7	17	740	58	57⅛	57⅝	—
11¼	5½	HghVlt .10	1.3	12	108	9⅝	9⅛	9½	—
38⅛	25¼	Hillenbd 1.08	3.1	7	18	35⅝	35	35	—
35⅝	22	Hilton 1	3.3	9	119	30⅝	30¼	30½	—
25	15⅛	Hobart 1.20	6.1	8	62	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
28¼	15¼	Holiday .66	3.3	9	490	20¼	19½	20⅛	+
24⅛	15	HollyS			9	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+
11⅛	9⅛	HmeG pf1.10	11.		24	10	9⅞	9⅞	
42¾	29	Homst 1.20a	2.8	12	529	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+
28	22	Honda .37e	1.4	25	2	27	26⅞	27	—
82⅞	59⅛	Honwll 2.60	3.4	8	466	77½	76¾	77⅛	+
25½	18⅛	HoovU 1.24	6.5	5	x29	19⅛	19	19⅛	—
11½	2⅝	Horizon		13	217	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
37⅛	24⅞	HospCp .50	1.4	13	50	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	—
23⅜	13	HostIntl .60	3.4	6	32	18	17⅝	17⅝	—
36⅛	24½	HougM 1.40	4.2	7	13	33⅛	32⅞	33	—
7⅝	4⅝	HousFb .20	4.3	13	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
22	16⅝	HoushF 1.55	7.5	6	55	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
48⅛	38⅝	HouF pf2.37	5.2		1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1
34	28⅝	HouF pf2.50	7.6		5	33	33	33	
33	26⅞	HousIn 2.36	8.3	6	158	29	28½	28½	—
36	19⅝	HousNG 1.10	3.3	9	387	33¼	33	33	—
23⅝	9	HowdJn .44	2.0	14	541	22	21⅝	21⅝	
19⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.72	9.7	10	35	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
24⅛	16½	HudMn g.30e			21	24	23⅝	23⅞	—
21	8¼	Huffy .68	3.9	7	33	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	—
50	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.8	13	447	47⅝	46⅛	46⅝	—1
36⅝	14¼	Human .75	2.3	14	105	33½	32¼	32⅝	—1
23⅝	21¼	Huma pf2.50	12.		21	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—
17⅜	11	HuntCh .40	3.0	9	11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—
16⅝	9½	HuntIR			53	16⅛	16	16	+
21⅜	13½	HuttEF .80	4.4	4	84	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	—
15½	9⅞	Huyck .72	5.1	10	40	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+
		— I—I—I —							
30⅞	22⅛	IC Ind 1.84	6.5	5	105	28¼	28	28⅛	—
47⅝	39⅝	IC In pf 3.50	8.1		6	43	42¾	43	+
8	4	ICN			54	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
49¾	36	INACp 3	6.4	5	429	47	45½	46⅝	+
26¼	23	INA pf 1.90	7.6		4	25	25	25	
18	15⅝	INAIn 1.62	10.		36	15¾	15⅝	15½	
14¼	9⅞	IU Int .95	7.2	35	83	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—
17¾	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	8.1		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
27	23	IdahoP 2.40	10.	9	77	23½	23¼	23½	+
27½	18⅝	IdealB 1.40	6.2	6	61	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	—
7¼	4	IdealT			35	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—
25⅛	20	IllPowr 2.28	10.	8	259	22	21¾	21⅞	—
27	23	IlPow pf2.35	10.		z170	24	23	23	—1
29½	20¾	ITW 1	3.7	9	25	27⅛	27	27	
29⅝	15	ImplCp 1.20	4.5	5	29	26½	26¼	26½	
24	14⅝	INCO .40	1.7	90	349	23½	23⅜	23⅜	—
8	5¼	IncCap			3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
82	67	IndiM pf7.76	11.		z40	68	68	68	+1

(Continued on Page 10)

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK

U.S.$600,000,000

TEN YEAR LOAN

MANAGED BY

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THE SANWA BANK, LIMITED
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UNITED INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (NEDERLAND) N.V.

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

AGENT

AUGUST 31, 1979

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$50,000,000

The Pittston Company

Senior Floating Rate Notes due 1984-1985

We have arranged the private placement of these securities, a portion of which will be issued at a later date.

WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER
INCORPORATED

A. G. BECKER INCORPORATED

September 1979

Tokyo Exchange

October 1, 1979

Price Yen

Asahi Glass	397
Canon	600
Dai Nip. Print	588
Fuji Bank	355
Fuji Photo	663
Hitachi	274
Honda Motor	601
C. Itoh	494
Japan Air L.	2,710
Kansai El. Pwr.	885
Kao Soap	486
Kirin Brewery	418
Komatsu	350
Kubota	344
Matsu El. Ind.	726
Matsu E. Wks	
Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	
Mitsubi Corp.	
Mitsui Co.	
Mitsukoshi	
Nippon Elec.	
Sharp	
Sony Corp	
Sumitomo Bank	
Taisho Marine	
Takeda	
Teijin	
Tokyo Marine	
Toray	
Toyota	

European Gold Market

October 1, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.
London	399.50	414.75
Zurich	395.00	414.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	414.20	416.92

Official morning and afternoon fixings London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz)

Basis	Nov. 79	Feb. 80
405	18.50-20.50	34.00-36.00
410	16.50-18.50	32.00-34.00
415	—.—	30.00-32.00
420	—.—	27.00-29.00

Options for May 1980 start on October 1979

Gold Trading 395.00-397.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Enthusiasm Lacking

Substitution Plan Studied by IMF

By Hobart Rowen

ELGRADE, Oct. 1 (WP) — The ternational Monetary Fund to- it edged gingerly and imprecise- toward future adoption of a ostitution account" that might nately take some pressure off U.S. dollar in foreign exchange kets.

substitution account would en- holders of dollars to turn them the IMF and receive instead a ially created interest-earning t.

a communique issued after a -long meeting, the Interim Com- ee — the policy-making board ne IMF — directed that a study ne account be given "priority at- ion" by the Executive Board of IMF. The board was directed to, ort on its progress at the next ting of the Interim Committee lamburg next April 25.

he communique broke no new und on the tense economic is- of concern to all members at- ling the joint annual IMF- ld Bank meeting which opens orrow. The committee warned that inflation had intensified, that economic growth in the ths ahead in the rest of the ld would be adversely affected U.S. recession which appears e worsening.

he committee privately dis- ed but did not release figures estimate that real U.S. econom- rowth next year will be zero, e the aggregate figure for major strial nations was estimated at 1 percent, compared with it 3 percent this year.

n the substitution account — h was to be the single major tantive item of business at this ing — the communique said if properly designed, such an unt could ease the troubles of nternational monetary system. widespread disagreement "on to devise the account prevent- e Interim Committee from car- ; the scheme very far today.

MF Managing Director Jacques arosiere described today's ac- nevertheless, as "an important in agreement on principles." he stressed that no deadline had n set as a target for final agree- nt, adding: "This can be a pro- s that takes time."

holder of dollars who chose to the substitution account would ive from the IMF a certificate bond denominated in special ring rights. SDRs are based on arket basket of currencies, and dea is that many central banks ing dollars could diversify their by trading in some dollars for iew SDR-instrument.

seemed clear that there was less siasm for the new scheme had been advertised in ad- e. Earlier, the IMF staff had d for a ringing endorsement in iple, with most details to be d out in Hamburg, perhaps al- ng the system to be operable n 1980.

at timetable has clearly ed. U.S. officials from the be- ng have been lukewarm to the except as a step in the evolu- of SDRs as the centerpiece of ternational monetary system. is prospect was stressed by the Interim Committee chairman, Italian Treasury Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi, who said there is a growing consensus that a substitution account would be "the first step toward a more stable and rational monetary system."

Mr. Pandolfi also referred in passing to the possibility that a substitution account would help ease the speculative situation in gold, which he referred to as a "problem." However, Mr. Pandolfi and other members of the Interim Committee said there had been no discussion of gold as such at today's meeting.

The committee acknowledged in general terms the need for a greater flow of financial help to the poorer members of the IMF, and urged the rich members to reduce protectionism, to open their markets to imports from the disadvantaged countries, and to beef up their lagging official development-assistance programs.

But the committee in effect turned down a whole list of specific and more generous aid requests that had been put forward here with great urgency by the Group of 24 and the Group of 77, representing the poor countries.

But the poor countries' cry was taken up and echoed in a speech to be delivered tomorrow by World Bank President Robert McNamara to the opening joint sessions of the IMF and World Bank.

In his speech, the text of which was made available today, Mr. McNamara said that the richer world had failed to meet the targets set in 1970 for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The problems left unsolved in the 1970s, he said, would be even tougher to solve in the 1980s.

In another development, a ruling against admission of the PLO as observers had not been overturned by a credentials committee late tonight. But the issue is almost certain to be brought to the floor of the plenary session by a number of Arab nations.

News and Notes

Norsk Hydro plans to increase its share capital, partly by writing up the nominal value of the shares and partly by a new rights issue. The rights issue — one new share for every four — will raise about 420 million kroner (about $86 million) in new capital to help finance the company's investment program and to strengthen the proportion of shareholders equity, which as a result of the heavy investments in petroleum and petrochemicals in recent years has fallen from 39 percent in 1974 to 18 percent at the end of the last fiscal year. The company will issue about 2.85 million new shares at 150 Norwegian kroner per share. The nominal value of the company's shares will be written up from 80 to 100 kroner, which will be covered by a transfer from the legal reserve. These operations will increase the share capital from 913 million kroner to 1.426 billion kroner.

* * *

Hoechst's results through the third quarter confirm the company's intention to increase the annual dividend this year. Rolf Sammet, chairman of the large West German chemical group, says profits were "satisfactory" although a bit below the second-quarter's results. He predicts a further slight decline in the fourth quarter but adds that the year's results would still surpass last year's. Group sales were up 15 percent in the first three quarters but only showed an 11-percent rise after adjustment for inflation. American Hoechst Corp. says the Hoechst group plans to increase global investment next year 21 percent from this year to $1.14 billion. About half the outlays will be in West Germany with the United States and Western Europe each getting 15 percent of the total.

* * *

Veba, the West German energy firm, is raising 280.8 million Deutsche marks in new capital, offering shareholders one new share for each five shares currently held at a price of 120 DM per share. The new shares will be awarded a dividend for the entire 1979 year. Veba had previously announced that its dividend for 1979 will be higher than the 1978 payment.

* * *

All Nippon Airways has picked the Boeing 767 as its next carrier and will order 40 of the new jets beginning in the spring of 1983 to replace the Boeing 727 and 737. The 767, which is under joint development by Japan's Civil Air Transport Development Association, Alitalia of Italy and Boeing, is a short- to medium-range jetliner with a 229-seat capacity. The promoters hope to start producing and selling 500 units annually in 1982.

Corporate Analysis

RCA Getting More Support From Wall Street Analysts

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT) — In the last few weeks a number of securities houses have published largely favorable reports on RCA, long a Wall Street wallflower.

Meanwhile, however, analysts widely expect that RCA's third-quarter earnings will be down from the year-earlier level, due in part to weak used-car prices which have been holding down Hertz's earnings.

Some analysts have applauded its proposed acquisition of CIT Financial (IHT, Aug. 21) as likely to give the company earnings stability while providing modest growth.

Robert Czepiel of Cyrus J. Lawrence favors RCA primarily because it has concentrated on areas of service — as with NBC in broadcasting and Hertz car rentals — and also because of its role in technology.

Mark Hassenberg of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities says the company's new management team will be able to bring RCA to its potential. He believes the company's research and development capabilities have been underutilized but will not be in the future. He adds that NBC has tremendous potential from the current depressed levels and should have excellent growth in 1980 and beyond.

James Magid, consumer-electronics analyst for Shearson, Hayden, Stone, feels that a key new product developed by RCA, the Selectavision video-disk machine, will set the stage for growth in the company's long-depressed consumer-electronics division. RCA says it will disclose during the current quarter its plans to introduce the machine. Mr. Magid suggests that RCA will introduce the machine in time for NBC's televising of the Olympic Games next summer.

The new product is a video phonograph that will play recorded picture-and-sound programs through any television set. It is expected to retail at no more than $400. RCA also plans to sell for $10 to $14 two-hour recordings of full-length movies and specialized programming.

Unlike Selectavision tape recorders, the new sets do not record off the air. However, the cost of recorded video disks is only about a sixth that of recorded video-tapes. The relatively low cost of the disks and disk machines is expected to open a vast new market, unlike that found for recorded video-tapes.

Mr. Magid says he is excited because this is a "100-percent exclusive RCA development," unlike the video-tape machines, which RCA, and all its competitors, are getting from Japanese producers.

Some analysts fear that the recent joint venture of MCA and IBM to sell an optical video-disk machine designed by MCA and Philips will threaten RCA's consumer market. But MCA-IBM is concentrating on the non-consumer market, Mr. Magid believes. And since the "commercial, industrial and education market that MCA-IBM plans to pursue is significantly larger than the consumer market," he argues that they will therefore be less interested in the latter.

"I think RCA's video-disk success in the 1980s is likely to parallel RCA's golden age of color television, which occurred between 1960 and 1968," he says.

Assuming that RCA will have stable earnings without the new video-disk market, it is reasonable to assume, in Mr. Magid's view, that RCA's earnings multiple could expand, and that the stock, therefore, could climb.

Ford's U.S. Operations to Post Loss

DEARBORN, Mich. Oct. 1 (AP-DJ) — Ford Motor's North American operations will show a huge, third-quarter loss, its first in years, Wall Street analysts predict. If it were not for its large and highly profitable overseas operations and some non-automotive business, the analysts say, the company would begin losing money regularly.

"We've got problems in the (U.S.) car business, and we've got to get out of them," Ford President Philip Caldwell concedes.

And while he and other Ford officials have outlined aggressive plans that they say will solve the problems, that is going to take time. For now, Ford's North American products are badly out of step with a market that is clamoring for small, fuel-efficient autos since the gasoline lines formed last spring.

Ford's U.S. market share has been slipping gradually for more than five years. It took its biggest tumble this summer, reflecting significant inroads by GM and foreign makers, falling more than three points from year-earlier levels to about 21 percent compared with GM's 46 percent.

Earnings Slide

Ford had record earnings in 1977 of $1.67 billion, or $14.16 a share. But net fell to $13.35 a share last year and analysts predict earnings will continue to slide, falling about 20 percent this year to $10.40-to-$11 a share, and dropping further to $6-$8 a share in 1980.

Ford decided some time ago that it could not match GM's outlays for redesigning fuel-efficient cars, so it has been up to two years behind GM in changing some product lines. That leaves the company with big Fords and Mercurys and nothing new to offer in the hot-selling, small-car market this year, a segment in which GM is quickly gaining ground with its popular front-wheel-drive "X" models.

The only domestic small car that Ford makes in quantity is the 10-year-old Pinto, which is saddled with lingering image problems and priced unprofitably low for competitive reasons, Ford says.

Worse yet, Ford's best-selling car introduced in 1978, the Fairmont, now is showing signs of weakness. Recently Ford has been closing Fairmont assembly plants to trim inventories — a bad omen because Ford is counting on the Fairmount as a bread-and-butter model for a few more years.

For this year, analysts expect Ford to lose $200 million on North American auto operations in the third quarter, and, at best, to break even for 1980. A deeper economic recession, they caution, could keep Ford's North American car business a loss-maker for many months.

About a year from now, however, Ford will introduce its first domestic, front-wheel-drive small car, and it plans to follow that up quickly with more small autos. Ford officials are confident that these moves will recover lost sales and market share in North America, and, coupled with heavy cost-cutting, will restore profitability to the sector.

At any rate, the company will remain profitable because of its highly successful foreign operations. In the first half, Ford got nearly two-thirds of its earnings from overseas. In contrast, Ford got 42 percent of its profit from overseas in 1977. Without this backstop, Ford would probably have to seek some form of long-term financing for its U.S. small-car programs. The alternative would be to scale back its future product plans, which could lead to more trouble later.

But maintaining Ford's foreign nest egg is, in itself, a challenge. The company failed to make projected sales gains in France and Italy last year, and demand in other European markets is moderating. One recent study of the West German market, where Ford has a major position, estimates that 1979 auto-industry production may only equal last year's — giving rise to worries that the U.S. recession could spread to Western Europe. Without a new small car this autumn, Ford can not expect to pick up any new business in that end of the market.

Interest-Rate Fears Depress Wall Street

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 — Worry about inflation and interest rates depressed New York stock prices today as the market extended Friday's slide in moderate, semi-holiday turnover. Many traders were off for Yom Kippur.

Analysts said the surging prices of metals recently, particularly gold, and continuing weakness in the dollar, renewed investor concern about inflation and higher interest rates.

Money market analysts, concerned about the dollar and noting the increasing volume of Treasury and corporate financing to be done, expect interest rates to climb higher — perhaps substantially — during early autumn.

Some analysts believe that pressure on the dollar will soon force the Federal Reserve to raise the key federal funds rate more than ¼ percentage point above the current 11¼ percent and possibly take other measures as well, even if money-supply growth eases. The rate on federal funds, overnight bank reserves, closed at 12⅛ percent today after a high of 12¼ and a low of 11 15/16.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.63 to 872.95 while declines led advances 1,032 to 426. Volume slowed to 25.05 million shares.

The Commerce Department reported that construction spending dropped 1.5 percent in August following a 3.6-percent July increase. August's level was 7.3-percent above the year-earlier's.

After the market closed, Paine Webber and Blyth Eastman Dillon said they plan for Paine Webber to acquire Blyth through an exchange of stock valued at $45 million. Blyth, 67-percent owned by INA Corp., would become a wholly owned subsidiary of Paine Webber, the companies said. After the merger, INA will hold about 20 percent of Paine Webber's stock with about 10 percent owned by the other Blyth shareholders, Compagnie Financiere de Suez, of France, and a group of present and former Blyth employees.

Volume leader Halliburton dropped 4⅛ after predicting profit declines for the third quarter and year.

Harnischfeger lost 2½. The Federal Trade Commission sued to block Mannesmann AG from acquiring Harnischfeger in a $27.50-a-share tender offer.

Shell Oil added ½. It has agreed to acquire closely-held Belridge Oil for $2-to-$3.6 billion (IHT, Oct. 1). Mobil and Texaco, both holding stakes in Belridge and competing bidders, eased.

Caterpillar Tractor lost 1¼ in active trading. Three of its Illinois plants were struck.

Amcord fell 1⅞ and Gifford-Hill eased ½ after it agreed to buy 20 percent of Amcord's common and said it will tender for the rest at $34 a share.

Active American Express lost ½, ex-dividend. Its president, Roger Morley, is resigning.

American Stock Exchange prices were mixed in moderate trading with the index up 0.13 at 225.31.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat, corn, oats and soybeans closed substantially higher as the sharp gains in precious metals sparked substantial advances in grains. Advances in wheat and corn also were aided by expectations of good Soviet export demand.

Air France Picks Pratt & Whitney To Supply Jets

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Air France has chosen Pratt & Whitney engines for its new A-310 Airbus airliners but must await French government approval, company officials said today.

"We favor Pratt & Whitney JT9-d engines. The government must now decide," a company official said.

In what has been called the jet-engine duel of the century, Pratt & Whitney has made tempting offers to clinch the Air France deal and dislodge its main rival, General Electric.

GE, together with its French partner Snecma, is anxious to maintain its monopoly of engines fitted to Airbuses.

Pratt & Whitney's offer includes subcontracting 30 percent of future engine orders to French firms, moving its service center from West Germany to France, and overhauling free of charge 77 Pratt & Whitney engines on the state-owned airline's 17 Boeing 747s.

French and U.S. industrial sources said that these concessions could mean savings of up to $30 million, about the cost of engines and spares for the first five Air France A-310s.

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Silver's Sharp Price Rise Heartening Mining Firms

KELLOGG, Idaho, Oct. 1 (NYT) — While gold prices have risen about 85 percent since January to over $414 an ounce, silver has surged about 175 percent to more than $17.625 an ounce, and the mining industry is ecstatic.

"Silver will not break its upward trend; there may be peaks and valleys, but it will continue upward," said Bernard Rohe, chief executive of Industrias Penoles, a Mexico City-based company and the world's largest silver mining concern with about 18 percent of global production.

Mr. Rohe is also president of the Silver Institute, an international association of 124 silver-industry companies. At a recent institute meeting here, Mr. Rohe proclaimed that silver was statistically stronger than gold because it was in high demand for industrial uses and it shared a relationship with gold as a precious metal. He said that worldwide demand for silver exceeded supply by about 70 million ounces a year.

"The price is reaching the economical point to mine diverse deposits of low-grade ore," he observed. "It takes about eight to 10 years to develop a new property, so we need several years of healthy prices before we can justify a $10-million investment in a new mine."

Sunshine Mining's mine here is the largest U.S. silver mine. The company's chief operating officer, David Wagnon, said it was already beginning to expand production based on the metal's steady price increase in the last nine months.

"We are looking at areas within the Sunshine which were aban-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Uncertainty Buoying Oil Prices

W YORK, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ) — and uncertainty over future oil ies are supporting crude prices e spot market at $32-to-$37 a l, Petroleum Intelligence ly reported today.

ce world supplies are ample, e is rapidly filling, and the of refined products in spot ts is well below the cost of crude supplies. Without the y over the oil cartel's supply rice intentions, the spot crude could collapse almost over- the weekly newsletter report-

Nevertheless, PIW says, the success of members of the ization of Petroleum Export- ountries in selling at inflated rices is spilling over into term cts, threatening more price ogging.

pite OPEC's claim that it to "limit transactions in the narket," and that it will "not e price speculation" by oil anies, its members have exhib- ttle restraint, PIW says. The y diminished role of major oil nies as distribution channels PEC crude also has driven ate buyers to pay spot prices e oil companies in hopes of g access to longer-term con- olumes.

Iraq Move

is boldly moving to obtain a s payment" equivalent to a 8-a-barrel price premium on e-year supply contracts and ental volumes to existing ers. One new Japanese client parently accepted the terms ne-year deal for 10,000 bar- day of light crude starting PIW reported.

is also pressing potential to pay as much as $37 a bar- spot supplies of its light to e "good will" for next year's l deals, but it will not offer definite 1980 commitments yet, the newsletter said.

African prices also threaten to explode, with Algeria and Libya now hinting they will "follow" any Nigerian move to impose a de facto premium of $3 a barrel on state oil sales.

[And Indonesia's oil monopoly, Pertamina, told Japanese traders and refineries it would raise the price on shipments of light curde by $11-$13 to $35 a barrel, oil industry sources in Tokyo said, United Press International reported.]

Meanwhile, in Rome Saturday, OPEC president and United Arab Emirates oil minister, Mana Said Al-Otaiba, strongly warned OPEC members against breaking the price ceiling of $23.50 a barrel. "I don't think any country can go above $23.50 without referring the matter back to the conference of ministers," he said.

The next ordinary conference of OPEC ministers to set prices is scheduled for December in Caracas. Mr. Otaiba said any member that wants to break the ceiling before then should call an extraordinary session.

He added that the dollar has not yet fallen enough to encourage OPEC to switch oil pricing to a basket of currencies.

Mr. Otaiba discounted the idea that OPEC members could evade the ceiling by keeping official prices at $23.50 a barrel but adding a "market premium" of $3 a barrel. "The $23.50 is the maximum ceiling including everything: price, premium, and surcharge," he said.

He also said the United Arab Emirates would not raise its oil price before December and added he currently feels a price rise would not be necessary even then.

The OPEC president also warned oil-importing nations there may be a shortage in coming months if they do not reduce consumption.

He expressed skepticism that the "Big Seven" industrialized nations could curb imports as announced at the Tokyo summit last June and reiterated Thursday in Paris. "I want to see their figures," Mr. Otaiba said. "Consumption isn't really being put under control." He added that Europe hasn't done enough to regulate the spot oil market.

A Kuwait newspaper also reported Saturday that Arab oil producers in the Gulf plan to raise their prices this week an average 10 percent, although that would not necessarily break OPEC's ceiling.

Iran Exports Maintained

TEHRAN, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Iran's new Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar said today that while the oil industry would be purged at all levels, the country's export target of 3.3 million barrels a day would be maintained for the moment. He added that NIOC's output averaged about 4 MBD for the Sept. 23 week.

Meanwhile, talks between Iran and a Western oil consortium which before the revolution marketed most of the country's oil were postponed at the last minute following the dismissal of former National Iranian Oil Co. chief Hassan Nazih.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
112¾	102	IndiM pf 12	12.		z40	103½	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
22⅞	19	IndiM pf2.15	11.		24	19⅞	19	19	
24⅛	20⅝	IndiM pf2.25	11.		81	20¼	20¼	20¼	
30½	25	IndiGas 2.40	8.0	6	1	30	30	30	
24	21⅛	IndiPL 2.12	9.4	7	27	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
21⅜	15⅝	IndiNat 1.44	6.9	6	16	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
29⅜	11⅞	Inexco .14	.5	27	269	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅛
60½	44¼	IngerR 3.16	5.6	8	73	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
41½	30⅜	IngR pf2.35	6.6		3	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
16⅞	11⅞	IngrTec .54	3.4	10	5	16	16	16	
40⅜	33½	InldStl 2.80a	8.0	5	177	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	11½	Insilco .94b	7.0	6	54	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
18	13½	Insilc pf1.25	7.6		4	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅜	InstInvTr			11	1¼	1⅜	1¼	
32¼	13⅝	Integon .44a	1.5	12	64	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
22⅛	18⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	10.		31	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
43	34	Interco 2.40	5.8	6	39	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅜
32	24⅜	IntDiv&.11e		5	11	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¼
29½	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	7.9	12	11	28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
17⅛	10¼	IntAlum .60	4.5	7	46	13⅜	13	13¼	— ⅛
80	65¾	IBM s 3.44	5.1	12	2614	67⅝	67	67⅛	— ⅛
26	20	IntFlav .80	3.7	14	143	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
45½	31⅝	IntHarv 2.50	6.1	4	128	41⅜	41	41⅛	— ⅛
58⅝	34	IntMin 3	5.2	9	390	57¾	57⅛	57⅜	— ⅜
23⅞	17	IntMult 1.20	5.8	7	22	21	20½	20¾	— ¼
47⅝	35⅝	IntPapr 2.20	5.1	6	339	44⅛	43¼	43⅝	— ¾
24½	8¾	IntRectf .32	1.3	11	208	u25	23¼	25	+ 1⅝
32⅞	26⅞	IntTT 2.20	7.9	6	1256	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ⅛
53¼	44¾	IntTT pfJ 4	8.6		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¾
52½	44	IntTT pfK 4	8.9		82	45⅝	45	45	— ¾
59½	49¾	IntTT pfO 5	9.5		1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
57⅛	47½	IntTT pf4.50	9.0		4	49¾	49¾	49¾	
21⅞	15	Intrpce 1.30	6.3	6	15	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
84½	60⅛	Intrpce pf 5	6.3		1	79¾	79¾	79¾	— 1¼
40	27⅞	IntpGp 1.60b	5.5	7	44	29¾	29¼	29½	— ¼
15¾	13¾	IntstPw 1.50	11.	7	20	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
24¾	17⅝	IowaBf s.52	2.4	6	77	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅝
16⅜	13⅝	IowaEl 1.50	11.	6	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21½	18⅝	IowIlG 2	11.	6	25	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
27	22⅜	IowaPL 2.52	10.	7	36	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	9.6	5	12	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
7¾	4⅜	IpcoHp .12	2.1	18	102	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
32½	14	ItekCp		18	996	u33½	31¼	33¼	+ 1⅝
33⅜	8	ItelCp .80	9.0		566	9	8¾	8⅞	
14¾	8⅛	Itel pf 1.44	18.		49	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19⅛	JmesF 1.40	5.4	11	74	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¾	Jamsw .08b	.8	5	15	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
18⅝	14¼	Jantzen 1	6.5	5	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	JapnF 1.53e	16.		26	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
38	29	JeffPlt 1.30	3.4	9	155	35¾	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
44	29¼	JerCpf 4	13.		z100	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
97¼	69¾	JerCpf 9.36	12.		z100	78	78	78	— ¼
86	59	JerCpf 8.12	13.		z60	63	62	63	
85½	60	JerCpf 8	12.		z50	66	66	66	— ⅛
24½	16⅛	JerCpf 2.18	12.		4	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
27	19	JewelC 1.68	6.8	6	60	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	— ¼
6⅝	2⅞	Jewelcor		12	29	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
32¾	22½	JhnMan 1.92	7.7	5	296	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
64⅝	58¾	JnMn pf5.40	9.2		91	59	d58⅝	58¾	— ½
85	67⅝	JohnJn 2	2.7	14	275	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛	— ½
10⅝	5½	JohnEF		18	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	21¾	JohnCn 1.10	4.0	7	54	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn .60	4.7	10	10	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
50	43½	JonLoupf 5	11.		z100	45	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
37½	27¾	Jorgen 1.30	4.2	5	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
22¾	16¾	Jostens 1	5.2	8	92	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¾
36	27½	JoyMfg 1.72	5.5	9	34	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	+ ¼
		— K—K—K —							
81	47½	KLM 3.49e	7.4	10	4	48¾	d47	47	— 2
28⅝	22¼	K mart .84	3.2	9	873	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5.7	5	260	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	18⅝	KaisCe 1.40	5.4	5	53	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	16¼	KaiC pf1.37	6.7		2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
46	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	4.3	18	460	35⅝	33½	35⅛	— ¼
9¼	6½	KaneMil .28	3.4	5	43	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	12¼	Kaneb .80	4.3	9	265	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅜
27⅝	24	KCtyPL 2.46	11.	6	39	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	21½	KCPL pf2.20	10.		3	21½	21½	21½	
33¼	17½	KCSoln 1.10	3.6	7	6	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
11¾	10	KCSou pf 1	10.		z670	10	d 9¾	9¾	— ¼
19¼	16½	KanGE 1.90	11.	10	75	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	18⅛	KanNb 1.48	7.3	7	69	20½	19¾	20¼	— ¼
21½	18⅛	KanPLt 1.96	11.	7	33	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
26¼	22¾	KaPL pf2.32	10.		6	23	23	23	
25½	21½	KaPL pf2.23	9.9		2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
11¾	5¾	KatyInd		4	95	10	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	16¾	Katy pf 1.46	5.7		5	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ¼
13⅜	5⅝	KaufBr .24	2.0	10	261	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
17	14⅝	Kauf pf1.50	9.6		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
20⅝	11	Keene .60	3.0	7	53	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
16⅝	6¾	Keller .30	2.2	9	9	13½	13½	13½	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22	17	Kellogg 1.32	6.6	10	95	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Kelhwd .80	7.7	14	14	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	10	KenilRty .20e	.7	19	4	28½	28½	28½	
47⅞	29⅝	Kenmtl 1.32	2.9	8	38	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
30⅝	19	Kennct 1.20	4.0	19	985	29⅞	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	17¾	KyUtil 2.04	10.	7	25	20⅝	19⅞	20	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅜	KerrGls .44	3.9	6	80	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
		KerrG pf1.70	8.8		4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
61⅞	41¼	KerrM 1.55	2.5	11	946	u63⅝	60¼	63	+ 2¼
17¼	9½	KeysCon		34	3	13½	13½	13½	
25¼	17	Keysint s.48	2.1	14	26	22⅝	22½	22¾	
38	27⅛	KiddeW 1.60	4.3	5	38	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
50	41½	Kidde prB 4	8.1		3	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
50	42¼	Kidde pfC 4	8.1		2	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅝
49⅝	39⅜	KimbCl 2.88	6.5	7	61	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅛	KingDSt .90	6.4	7	31	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
25	16¼	Kirsch 1.32	6.9	5	84	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
29	20⅝	KnigtRd .70	2.8	10	46	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
27¾	14½	Koehrin 1.10	5.0	5	27	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
36½	27⅝	Koeh pf 2.75	8.3		2	33	33	33	
33⅜	19⅛	Kollmr .64	2.0	9	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Koppers 1.20	4.8	8	70	24⅝	24⅛	24¾	— ⅛
50⅝	43	Kraft 3	6.3	7	342	48	47½	47⅝	— ⅜
13½	7½	Kroehlr			7	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
27	18¾	Kroger s1.36	5.8	6	388	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— 1⅛
17½	12⅝	Kuhlm .80a	6.3	5	40	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
15	.9	Kysor .88	6.2	4	x32	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
10⅜	5⅝	LFE .06r	.6	9	40	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
18	14¼	LITCO 1	5.9	8	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
11¾	5⅝	LTV		3	291	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
30⅞	21⅞	LTV pf 2.60	9.5		18	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
12¼	8	LQuint 1.08t	10.	15	54	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	17⅛	LacGas 1.86	8.2	6	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
19½	18	LamsSe s.80	4.5	6	44	18⅛	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	14	LaneBry 1	6.9	7	32	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
39	22½	Lanier .50	1.3	14	59	38¾	38⅛	38⅝	— ¼
15	8⅝	LawtCh .60	5.2	13	72	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
23⅝	14½	LearSg 1.04	5.0	5	132	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
57¾	36	LearS pf2.25	4.4		3	51	51	51	— ¼
24½	18⅛	LswTr s1.20	5.3	6	11	22¾	22¾	22¾	
25	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.0	12	10	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	18	Leesona 1.16	4.5	7	23	27	26	26	— 1
15⅝	12⅞	LeaPlat n.44	3.5	5	18	12¾	12½	12½	
2⅞	1⅛	LehValInd		8	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	9¼	Lehmn 1.32e	11.		124	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19½	15	Lennar s.08t	.4	7	87	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛

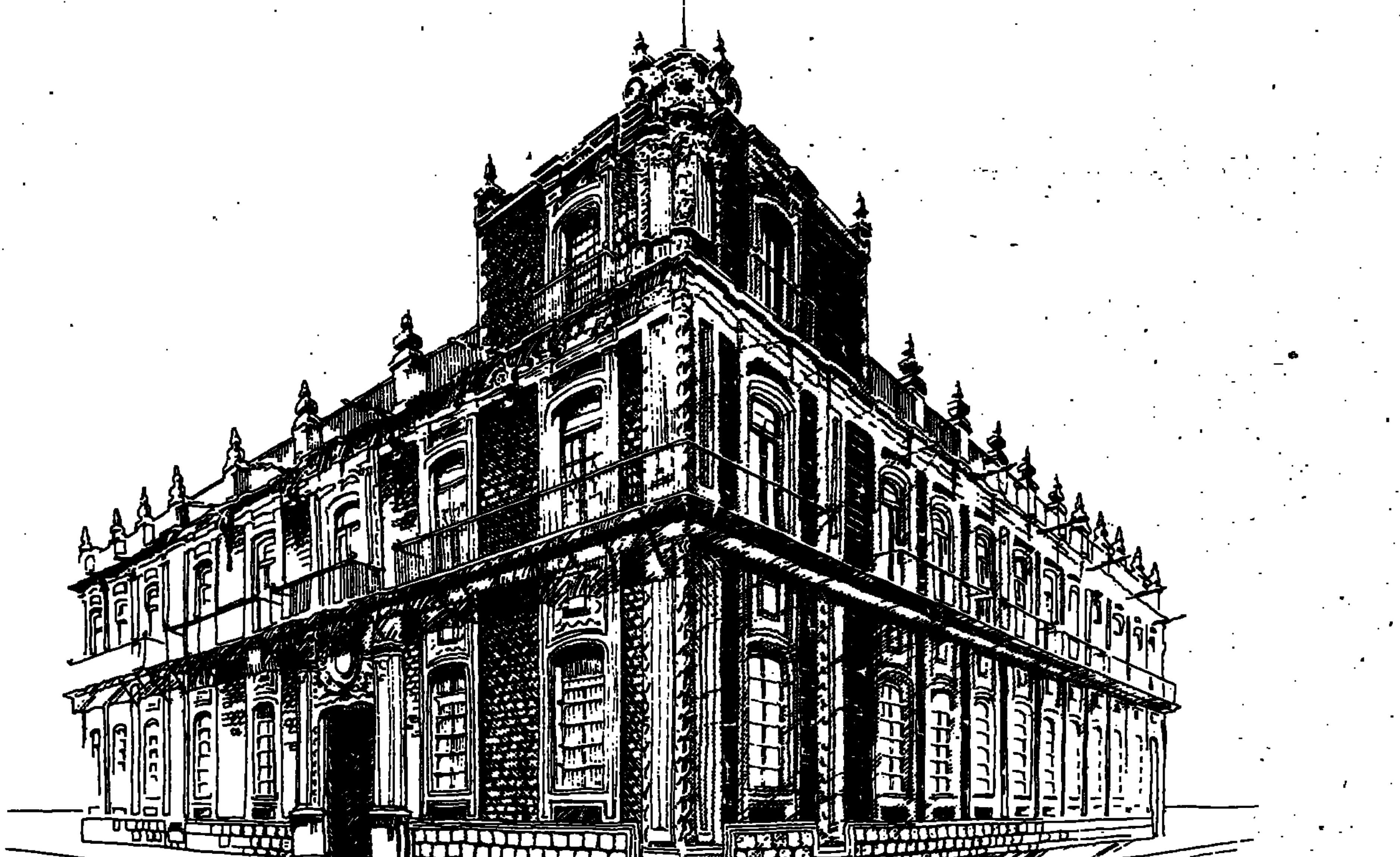
12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30	23½	Lenox 1.30	4.6	8	39	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
10	6⅞	LesFay .48	6.2	5	17	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	13⅛	LevFdC			1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
69	31⅜	LeviStr 2.20	3.5	8	222	63⅛	62½	63⅛	+ ⅜
27¼	17¼	LevitzF .60	2.4	6	124	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
28⅝	23	LOF 2.20	7.8	4	47	28⅝	28	28¼	
58⅜	51	LOF pf 4.75	9.0		2	53	53	53	— ½
21½	17½	LibtyCp s.60	3.0	8	136	20⅛	20	20	— ½
4½	2	LibrtyLn		33	82	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13⅛	8	LibtL pf			4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
20¼	13¼	Lilemk s.48	2.6	9	15	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
41¾	29⅝	Liggel 2.50	7.5	7	70	33½	33¼	33½	— ¼
85½	73	Liggt pf 7	9.8		x100	71½	d71¼	71¼	— 1⅞
60⅛	41½	LillyEli 2.10	3.6	14	343	59	57⅝	59	+ ⅜
48	34	LincNl 2.80	6.2	7	87	45⅛	45	45	— ½
18¼	15½	LincPl 1.80	11.		2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
7¾	3	Lionel .16	2.3	9	102	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
36½	17¾	Litton 1b	3.1	7	412	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	— ¾
20⅞	17¾	Litton pf 2	10.		26	20	20	20	+ ⅛
32⅝	16½	Lockhd		7	305	27⅞	27	27¼	— ⅜
45	20⅝	Loctite .48	1.2	17	163	41½	40⅝	41½	— ¼
69⅝	34⅝	Loews 1.20	2.1	5	118	58⅝	57¼	58⅝	— ⅞
18⅛	9⅝	LomFn 1	6.3	9	32	16	15¾	15⅞	
21	14½	LomMt 2.03e	11.	9	7	19⅛	19	19	— ⅜
27	18⅝	LnStar 1.40	5.8	5	99	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
18⅞	15⅞	LILCo .90	5.5	7	x222	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
26½	21½	LIL pfP2.43	11.		4	22	22	22	— ⅛
26⅞	23⅞	LIL pfO 2.47	11.		x110	23⅝	d22⅞	23⅜	
33	24	LongDr .76	2.6	12	25	29⅞	29⅝	29½	
39⅝	23½	LoralCp 1	2.6	11	37	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	19½	LaLand 1.48	3.2	13	3106	u47¼	45¼	46½	+ ⅜
24⅝	16½	LaPac .60b	2.6	7	143	23½	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
22⅝	19½	LouvGs 2.06	11.	10	20	19⅝	19½	19½	
19½	10	Lowenst .30	3.0	4	36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
49¾	39¼	Lubrzl 1.60	3.3	11	61	48⅛	48	48	— ¼
17¾	13⅛	LuckyS 1	5.9	9	89	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	8⅝	Ludlow .70	4.8	14	31	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
18	14	Lukens .96	6.4	6	12	15⅛	15	15	
20½	10½	LynCSys .40	2.1	14	33	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅜
		— M—M—M —							
30⅞	19¾	MACOM s.24	.8	21	74	30	29⅞	29⅞	— 1
55½	31⅜	MCA 1.50	2.9	9	114	51¾	50½	51⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8	MEI .40	3.3	7	56	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
38⅝	18	MGIC 1	3.0	10	949	33⅛	32⅝	33	— ⅜
21	13½	MacAF 1	6.4	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14	7⅜	MacDn .40	4.6	6	71	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
13⅝	6¾	Macke .52	5.5	5	20	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
21⅞	8⅛	Macmill .72	3.4	12	208	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
31¾	15½	Mcml pf1.20	3.9		1	31	31	31	— ⅜
47¼	32	Macy 1.85	4.0	6	48	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅜
17⅝	12¼	MdsFd 1.29e	7.6		180	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	MagicCf .60	6.7	4	52	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
32	26½	MalonH 1.12	3.8	10	11	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅛	6⅝	Manhin .30b	4.4	3	21	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
11⅞	6⅛	ManhLf .30	3.9	11	8	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	30⅜	MfrHan 2.28	7.1	5	747	33	32	32	— 1½
37⅞	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.4	10	47	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	24⅝	MarMf s.80	1.8	10	92	44	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
45⅞	34⅝	MarOil s1.40	3.1	7	342	45⅛	44⅛	44⅞	
20⅝	13½	MarMid .80	4.0	8	84	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅜	MarionL .64	4.8	18	122	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
15⅝	9⅝	MarkCtl .36	2.5	14	10	14¾	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
18	13	Mark pf1.20	7.7		4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
32¾	20⅝	Marley 1	4.5	7	173	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
17¾	18¼	Marriot .16	.9	18	485	17⅞	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
68⅝	56⅝	MrshM 3.20	4.7	12	136	u68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	15½	MrshF 1.24	5.8	10	222	22	21¼	21½	— ⅜
40	26⅛	MartM 2	5.2	6	320	38⅞	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
22¾	9	MaryK .48	2.4	11	26	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¾
31⅞	17⅞	Md Cup .56	2.2	9	85	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ¼
27¼	18¼	Masco .60	2.3	10	59	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
30⅞	17⅝	Masonlt 1.20	4.4	8	261	27⅛	26¾	27	— ⅛
15¼	11⅛	MasM 1.37e	11.	9	22	12⅝	12½	12¾	
13⅛	8	MassyF g			283	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
17⅛	15⅝	MasCp 1.72	11.		20	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ¼
11⅛	10⅛	MasInc 1.12	11.		11	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
42⅝	28⅛	MatsuE .50e	1.6	9	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	Mattel .30e	3.5	7	x300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Mattel wt			352	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ¼
28⅞	25	Mattl pf2.50	9.3		12	27	26⅞	27	
27⅞	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.8	6	207	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
28	22½	Mayto 1.80	6.5	9	99	27⅝	27⅛	27½	— ½
28½	15⅞	McDrm 1.20	5.4	15	534	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅜
33⅝	22⅝	McDr pf2.20	8.4		46	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅞
31	25	McDr pf2.60	9.6		11	27	27	27	— ⅛
52⅞	39¼	McDnld .56	1.2	11	301	48⅞	48¼	48½	— ⅜
36¼	20	McDonD .75	2.9	6	402	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
32¼	23½	McDonh 1.32	4.6	5	14	29	29	29	
31⅛	22½	McGEd 1.80	6.3	7	32	28½	28¼	28½	
34	20⅛	McGrH 1.28	5.0	9	192	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
64⅝	19⅝	McIntyr g			z3300	62¼	59¾	60¾	— 1
19¼	12	McLean .64	4.1	11	9	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
13⅛	8¼	McLout		2	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
41½	9¾	McMorO .10	.3	244	78	39¼	38⅞	39	
20½	10	McNeil .80	4.5	10	14	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
33½	22⅝	Mead 1.60	6.0	5	191	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
86	58	Mea pfB2.80	4.1		1	67½	67½	67½	— 1½
48½	26⅝	Measrx .50	1.4	13	45	36⅝	35¾	36	— ¼
56⅝	24½	Medtrn .60	1.1	15	207	55	53	53	— 2⅛
31½	24⅞	Melville 1.40	4.6	8	333	30⅜	30⅛	30½	
52⅝	19¾	Memorex		3	307	20½	20	20½	+ ½
41	33	MercStr 1a	2.6	5	12	39	38	38	— 1⅜
29⅜	22½	MerTx s1.20	4.4	7	3	27	26¾	27	
71⅞	53⅝	Merck 1.90	2.8	15	255	68⅝	68	68⅛	— ⅝
36¼	26¼	Merdith 1.20	3.6	6	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	14¾	MerrLy .96	4.8	8	493	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
75¼	26⅛	MesaPet .48	.7	17	570	72⅞	72⅜	72½	
18¼	14⅝	Mesab 1.43e	8.4	13	124	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
24⅝	17½	Mesta .60e	3.0		10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	MGM s .60	3.1	9	131	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
70⅞	44½	Metrm 2.80	4.0	9	40	69⅞	69½	69⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	MchGs 1.30b	8.8	10	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
28¼	25½	MhWi pf2.67	10.		2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
26	23⅞	MhWi pf2.12	8.8		2	24	24	24	
22⅝	16⅛	MdCTel 1.60	8.0	7	37	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27½	21¼	MdCT pf2.06	8.2		2	25	25	25	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	MidSUt 1.52	11.	s	1027	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	MidIndM			11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
27½	14	MidRos 1.20	4.9	7	79	24¼	23⅞	24¼	
29½	19⅛	MillerW .90	4.4	8	25	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ⅜
35⅝	16¾	MltBrd 1	3.1	9	127	34	32½	32¾	— 1
22¼	11½	MilRoy .40	2.2	12	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅛	19	MlanGs 1.94	8.4	5	8	23⅛	23	23⅛	
66	51¼	MMM 2.40	4.7	10	1650	51⅛	d50	50⅝	— 1¼
21¼	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.9	5	16	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14½	9⅞	MirroCp .96	6.9	9	36	14⅛	13⅞	14	
43½	20⅛	MlanIns 1.02	2.6	7	x36	39⅝	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
59	46	MPacC 3	5.8	5	335	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ½
13⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.5	8	15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	21	MoPS pf2.44	11.		4	21½	21⅜	21½	
56	36⅛	Mobil s 2.40	4.7	8	2114	51¼	50⅝	51⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	MobileH		11	14	2	2	2	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅞	MdMer .20	1.4	8	58	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
14½	9¾	Mohasco .90	8.8	9	11	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta		10	143	12¼	11⅝	12	— ⅛
18¼	14⅛	Monrh s 1	6.1	5	11	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
49⅝	17¼	Monogr .52	1.2	8	20	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
60⅛	45	Monsan 3.40	5.8	7	515	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	16	MntDU 1.50	8.1	7	48	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
24⅝	19½	MonPw 2.04	9.8	8	x163	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	18⅝	MonSt 1.80a	9.8		48	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	MONY .92e	10.	10	61	9⅛	9	9	
38⅝	27	MoorM 1.12	3.2	6	34	35⅝	34⅞	35	— ⅛
54⅝	43¾	Morgan 2.50	5.0	7	130	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
35⅝	18⅝	MorKn 1.50	4.5	6	9	33	32⅝	33	
19⅞	13⅛	MorseSh .66	3.7	6	22	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	MtgTrAm		6	28	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
34⅝	25⅝	MorNor 1.40	4.3	10	50	32⅞	32½	32⅞	
52½	36	Motrola 1.20	2.3	11	576	52	50⅝	51½	— ⅛
37⅝	24⅛	MtFuel 2.20	8.1	10	99	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	
27⅝	24⅛	MtSTel 2.32	9.1	7	23	25⅝	25⅝	25½	
14¾	5¼	Munford	1.2		10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8¾	4	Muntd pf.40	7.0		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	14	Munsng 1.20	8.4	12	7	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	MurphC 1.28	8.3	13	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
75¼	40	MurpOil 1	1.3	14	133	75¼	74½	74⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	14	MurryO 1	5.5	7	13	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 11)

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 1, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	12⅝ - 12¾	7 - 7⅛	15/16 - 1 1/16	14 - 14¼	12⅞ - 13⅛
2 M.	12⅝ - 12⅞	7¼ - 7⅜	1 1/16 - 1 3/16	14 1/16 - 14 5/16	13 - 13¼
3 M.	12 13/16 - 12 15/16	7 7/16 - 7 9/16	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	14 3/16 - 14 7/16	13⅜ - 13⅝
6 M.	12 13/16 - 12 15/16	7 7/16 - 7 9/16	1 15/16 - 2 1/16	14⅛ - 14⅜	13¼ - 13½
1 Y.	12¼ - 12⅜	7 7/16 - 7 9/16	2 5/16 - 2 7/16	13¾ - 14	13⅛ - 13⅜

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, October 1, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	6⅛	6⅝
AFAProt	8⅝	9⅝
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	4⅝	5¼
AddisnW	12¼	13
AdvRoss	3⅞	4¼
AdvMicr	36¼	37
AlexAlex	32¼	33
AlicoInc	33	34
AllynB	15	16
AFinCp	29½	30¼
AForn	6⅛	6⅝
AGreet	12½	12⅞
AIntGp	61¾	62¾
AMicros	29⅝	29⅞
AWeldng	19¾	20¾
Amterr	3 15-16	4 3-16
Anadite	7⅜	8
AnheusB	23½	24
AutoCp	8⅝	9⅛
ArdenGp	4¼	4⅝
AsdCola	23¼	24
AtlGsLt	16¼	16½
BairdCp	6½	7
BancHE	12⅝	13⅛
BkamRt	19⅝	20⅝
BasicRs g	10⅛	10½
BasstFr	19⅝	20½
BaylsMk	12⅝	12⅞
Beeline	9	9¾
BelzLab	33½	34¼
BibbCo	13⅝	13⅞
BirdSon	23½	25
Birtchr	2⅝	3
BlkHillP	26	26⅝
Bonanza	3¼	3½
BrookS	38	40
BrwTom	25½	26
Buckbee	7⅝	8⅛
Buckeye	18⅝	19⅝
BurnupS	7⅛	7½
CalWtSv	32½	34
ConradH	1½	2
CapSwC	15⅝	15⅞
CapInAir	3⅞	4⅝
CareCp	9⅝	10⅛
CnVtPS	15½	15⅝
ChmLea	37	40
ChesUtl	11½	12¼
CircleF	5⅛	6⅛
CitzUtA	38⅝	39
CitzUtB	33⅝	34½
ClarkJL	31	32½
ClowCp	7⅞	8⅝
ComCIH	25⅝	26⅛
CmlShr	19	21
CmwTel	20	22
ConPap	57½	58½

Crawfd	21	22
CrssTre	21½	21⅞
CulfrFed	2¼	3
Cycltron	14¼	15¼
DanlyM	21⅝	22⅝
DtaDes	11¼	11⅝
DaytMal	19	21
DeklbAg	27¾	28½
DeLuxC	31⅝	32½
DetCanT	12⅝	13¼
DeweyEl	1½	2½
DiaCrys	28⅝	29¾
DixnCru	34	35½
Docutel	7	7⅝
DollrGn	9½	10
Danldsn	21¼	22¼
DoylDB	21½	22¼
DunkinD	12	12½
Durlron	16⅝	17¾
EatnVnce	6¼	7
EconLab	24	24½
ElPasEl	10	10⅝
ElderBe	8	8¾
EleNucl	10½	11
ElModul	6¼	7¼
EnrDev	7¼	8¼
Entwistl	2¼	3
EatOil	47½	48½
EthanAl	46¼	47¼
Fabri h	¾	1
FtBkSvs	40⅝	41½
FtBostn	19½	20¼
FtEmpS	11¾	12¼
FtWnFin	5⅝	6
Flicker	13	13½
FloatPnt	11½	12¼
FlaWatU	15-16	1 3-16
ForestO	22⅝	23¼
Formigli	1½	2¼
FrankCo	8	8½
FrankEl	15	15⅝
GnRlEst	12	13½
GnReins	99	101
GovEFn	12¾	13½
GreenM	13⅝	14⅝
GreyAdv	37½	40½
Gifintst	14	15½
Gyrodyn	5½	6
Hardwke	13	13¾
HrpRow	12	12½
HarpGp	28¼	29
HartfNt	16⅝	16⅞
HenrdF	29	29¾
Holobm	2½	3
Hoover	13⅛	13⅝
HorlzRs	2¼	2⅝
Hyattint	17½	18½
Infroind	6⅝	7⅛
IntelCp	61¾	62¾
IntrcEnr	5⅝	6⅛
IntmtGs	14	14½
InBkWsh	9⅝	9⅝
IwaSoUt	23	23½

JamWP h	7⅛	8
Jamsby	16¼	17
JiffyFd	⅝	1⅛
JostynM	16¾	17½
KalsSt pf	18⅝	19½
Kalvar	4½	4⅞
Kaman	18⅝	19½
KmpAm	9½	10
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3	4
KellySv	36	37½
Keuffel	17½	18½
Kimball	16⅛	16⅝
KingInt	8⅝	9⅝
KnapeV	16¾	17¾
Kratos	14⅝	15¼
Lancein	19¾	20½
LandRes	2⅝	3⅛
LaneCo	25¼	26¼
LtdStor	6	6⅝
LinBcst	50½	51¼
Logetrn	12½	13½
MadsGE	14⅞	15⅝
MagellPet	3⅞	4⅛
MairRt	1⅛	1⅜
Mallkrt	32	33
MalAest	21½	21⅞
MaulLP	26½	28
McCorm	17⅝	18½
McQuay	10⅝	11½
MidsxW	19¼	20⅛
MdldCap	9¼	10
MidlRes	3	3¼
MidlBks	29	30
Miller	30½	31¼
MissVlG	14¼	15¼
MonfCol	7¾	8⅛
MoorePd	22½	23½
MorgRes	1⅝	2½
Mostek	57⅝	58⅝
MotClub	4⅝	5⅝
Mueller	27	28
NaraCp	26½	28½
NatGOil	15¼	16¼
NwldRE	15⅝	16½
NJNGas	17	17½
NielsnA	24⅛	24⅝
NielsnB	24⅛	24⅝
NoCarGs	14⅝	14⅞
NoEOl un	75	76½
NwtNGs	15¼	15⅝
NwstPS	16⅝	16⅞
Noxell	21	21½
OgilvyM	22¼	23
OhFerro	8¼	9¼
OtterTP	22	22½
PCAInt	7	7½
PabstB	13½	14
PcGaR	21½	22¼
PauleyP	14	14¼
PeerMl	9	9¾
PenaEnt	15⅝	16⅝
Petroltt	40¾	41⅜

Pettibon	21¼	22⅛
PierceSS	9⅛	10
Pinkrtn	37½	39
PionHIB	24	24½
Plastine	1⅛	2⅛
Posals	6⅝	7⅛
Progrp	⅞	1⅛
PbSvNC	14⅛	14⅝
PurtBen	19	19⅝
PutDCap	10⅞	11⅝
RapenPr	10⅞	11⅛
Raychm	51	53
Raymnd	23	24
RecgEq	7	7⅝
RoadEx	29⅛	30
RobbMy	45½	47½
Roselon	4½	5⅛
Rouse	18⅝	19
RusStov	17½	17⅞
Sadlier	3⅞	4⅝
ScanDt	1 13-14	2 1-16
ScrippH	53½	55⅛
SelsDelt	12⅛	12⅝
Svcmstr	32⅛	33¼
Showmd	37¼	38¼
SolidSts	12½	13½
SCalWtr	14	14⅝
SwEISv	15⅜	16⅜
SwnEnrg	26½	27½
Standyn	30¾	31⅜
StdRegs	26⅝	27⅜
StanHP	27¼	28⅝
SterlSt	6⅝	6⅞
StrawCl	25½	27
SuperEl	8½	8⅞
TIME DC	5⅝	6⅛
Tampax	30⅝	31
TecumP	72	74
Tennant	29	31
Tiprary	13⅛	13⅝
TescoCp	19⅝	20⅝
TrnsOcO	24⅜	25⅛
TricoPd	45	48
TysonFd	9	10
UnMcGil	11½	12⅛
USSurg	26½	27
USTrck	17⅝	18⅝
UVaBsh	26¼	26⅝
UpPenP	16¼	17
ValyGas	12¼	12⅞
VanDus	15⅝	16⅝
Velcro g	12	12⅝
VideoCp	9⅝	10
VaNBsh	15⅛	15⅝
WshEnr	17	17⅝
WebbRs	32¾	33⅝
Weldtrn	2½	3⅛
WlgtnMg	10⅞	11⅞
WellsGa	6¼	7⅛
WtnMtg	4⅝	5⅛
WmorC	28½	29⅝
WoodLot	23½	24⅝
WWEng	11⅛	11⅝
WrightW	4⅝	5⅛
ZionUto	24	25

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

October 1, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond SF 698.45
—(d) Conbar SF 651.00
—(d) Grobar SF 631.00
—(d) Stockbar SF 744.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund SF 16.18
—(d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.76
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $10.10

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $6.67
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $20.75
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.40
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $29.95

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses SF 310.75
—(d) Canasec SF 462.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 61.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 61.25
—(d) Energie-Valor SF 87.00
—(d) Ussec SF 446.00
—(d) Europa-Valor SF 112.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra DM 28.00
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.30

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. $4.88

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $30.10
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $45.56
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $26.85
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $55.96
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. $16.83

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.19
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £8.33
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £10.30

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $47.21*
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$10.64
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.74
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.22*
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $10.36

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $7.50
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $19.86

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 383.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 385.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.12

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,339.00
—(r) Securswiss SF 1,037.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor SF 319.75
—(d) Intervalor SF 50.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio SF 348.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 246.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select SF 62.25
—(d) Universal Fund SF 70.66

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF 21.50
—(d) Bond Invest SF 59.00
—(d) Convert-Invest SF 62.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF 126.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 105.00
—(d) Globinvest SF 50.75
—(d) Pacific Invest SF 66.50
—(d) Romefac-Invest SF 315.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 227.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 222.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta DM 39.50
—(d) Unifonds DM 18.40
—(d) Unirak DM 50.90
—(d) Uniglobal DM 64.90
—(d) Unispecial I DM 63.70
—(d) Europafonds DM 25.80

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $8.94
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,081.67
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.77
(w) Austral. Select Fd $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 121.45
(w) CAMIT $10.43
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $14.35
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,404.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $25.83
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,381.48
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.39
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.48
(w) D.G.C. $46.62
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $8.36
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $28.58*
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $30.34
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,148.00
(d) First Eagle Fund $5,386.07
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $227.37
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,408.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 57.39
(d) Fonditalia $15.26
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 48.56
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $8.33
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.48
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $352.21
(I) H.O.I.T. Hobet $71.87
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $179.85
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $122.06
(d) Interfund S.A. $71.46
(w) Intermarket Fund $171.37
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.95
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.55
(d) Investa DWS DM 32.80
(r) Invest Atlantiques $58.55
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $11.02
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.96
(w) Japan Selection Fund $69.90
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $41.34
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,486.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.36
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $32.27
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $46.35
(w) Luxfund $30.47
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Can$10.31
(d) Medialonum Sel. Fund $22.74
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $8.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.74
(d) Nippon Fund $17.37
(w) Nor. Amer.-Inv. Fund $5.58
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $5.35
(w) N.A.M.F. $78.06
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $33.10
(d) Renta Fund $61.58
(d) Rentinvest LF 844.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.31
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 58.75
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $16.19
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.60
(w) Soros Fund $806.97
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $49.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $64.72
(w) Transpacific Fund $34.87
(d) UNICO Fund DM 52.50
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas [illegible]
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund [illegible]
(m) Uld Int'l Bond Fd [illegible]
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd [illegible]
(w) Western Growth Fund [illegible]
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd [illegible]
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd [illegible]
(w) Worldwide Securities [illegible]
(w) Worldwide Special $1,497.[illegible]

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ° — ° - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	12¾	MutOm 1.32	10.		46	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
	7½	MyersL .50	4.3	8	14	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
		— N—N—N —							
	12½	NCH .44	3.1	10	14	20⅜	20½	20½	— ½
	12⅛	NCNB n .64	4.5	6	41	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	56⅜	NCR 1.60	2.2	9	585	74	73	74	+ ⅜
	17½	NLInd 1.20	4.2	10	277	28¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
	19	NLT 1.12	4.1	7	390	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
	8⅛	NVF s		6	247	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
	22	Nabisco 1.50	6.3	7	89	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
	24⅝	Nalco 1.36	4.4	13	390	31⅛	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
	12¼	Narco .68	4.2	16	44	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	20⅜	Nashua 1.30	4.6	5	29	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ⅜
	22	NatAirl .50	1.1	66	127	47	46⅜	46⅝	— ½
	14	NatCan .72	3.0	10	51	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
	9	NtCtyL .60	4.8	8	42	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
	27½	NtDetr 2	5.8	5	33	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
	18	NatDist 1.80	6.5	7	253	28⅛	27¼	27½	— ⅛
	19¾	NDist pr1.85	9.0		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
	24⅝	NatFG 2.54	8.9	6	28	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
	15½	NatGyp 1.32	5.9	5	299	22½	22	22½	— ¼
	2⅛	NatHom			77	2⅝	2½	2½	
	7⅜	NtLibt n .28	1.7	11	393	u16⅞	15⅜	16⅝	+1⅜
	16⅛	NMdCr s.60	2.8	10	164	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅛
	12⅛	NMedE s.50	2.6	10	242	20⅜	19⅜	19½	— ⅝
	11⅝	NMineSv .56	4.2	18	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.3	10	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ½
	18½	NtSemic		12	992	32⅜	31	32	+ ¼
	13	NtSvIn 1.08	5.7	6	37	19⅛	19	19	
	14½	NStand 1.24	7.8	6	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	28⅝	NatlStl 2.40	7.5	5	59	34⅜	34½	34¼	+ ⅛
	3⅜	NatTea		7	25	5	5	5	
	35⅛	Natom 2.20	3.9	6	105	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	
	20⅛	NevPw 2.12	7.6	8	56	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
	14½	NevP pf1.60	11.		z500	14⅝	14½	14½	
	19¾	NevP pf2.30	11.		z80	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
	26⅜	NEngEl 2.24	10.	6	42	22	21⅞	21⅞	
	14⅛	NEngE 1.60	10.	6	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
	17½	NENucl s.26	1.0	19	569	25	23⅛	24⅝	+1⅜
	26⅜	NEnP pf2.76	10.		2	26½	d26½	26½	— ⅛
	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	9.2	8	7	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
	15⅛	NYSEG 1.76	11.	7	123	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
	34½	NYS pf 3.75	12.		104	34⅛	d31	31	—3½
	82	NYS pf 8.80	11.		z100	82½	82½	82½	
	18⅛	NYS pf 2.12	11.		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
	2⅛	Newcrp			113	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	8¼	Newell n .70	7.4	6	6	9½	9½	9½	
	21¼	Newhall .80	1.9	9	35	43	43	43	+ ½
	19¾	Newmt 1.20	3.7	8	459	32¾	31⅜	32½	+ ½
	66	Newt pf4.50	4.4		6	101⅛	99½	101⅛	— ⅜
	7¼	Newark .20	1.2	13	52	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
	12⅛	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	685	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
	30⅛	NiaMpf 3.40	11.		z200	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+1½
	31½	NiaMpf 3.60	11.		z190	32	31⅜	32	+ ¼
	35	NiaMpf 3.90	11.		z250	36½	35½	35½	
	43	NiaMpf 4.85	11.		z40	44½	43½	43½	—2½
	99	NiMpf 10.60	11.		z330	101½	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅞
	70⅛	NiaMpf 7.72	10.		z100	75	74½	74½	—1½
	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	8.6		20	14⅛	13⅞	14	
	26½	NICOR 2.52	8.0	6	34	31¾	31½	31¾	— ⅜
	20⅜	NorfWn 1.92	8.0	5	153	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
	18½	Norlin 1.60	6.8	4	60	23⅝	23⅜	23½	+ ⅜
	20⅜	Norris 1.40	5.7	6	19	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
	14⅞	NACoal .64	2.0	8	26	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅜
	2⅝	NoAMtg			62	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	24⅛	NoAPhl 1.70	5.8	5	12	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	11.	7	199	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
	11	NCalSL .70	3.8	5	76	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	14⅝	NIndPS 1.50	9.8	8	142	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
	32¼	NorNGs 3	5.9	7	29	51⅝	51¼	51¼	— ¼
	96½	NoNG pf8.48	8.7		z200	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
	21⅞	NoStPw 2.28	9.6	7	66	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
	35⅛	NSPw pf3.60	10.		z130	36	36	36	
	40½	NSPw pf4.11	10.		z180	41	41	41	—1⅝
	80½	NSPw pf7.84	9.8		z20	80	d80	80	—1
	28⅜	NorTel g.80			609	43	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
	4½	Nthgate g			158	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
	27⅜	Nortrp 1.80	4.7	6	133	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
	22⅛	NwstAirl .80	2.6	9	152	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.0	7	46	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
	17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.5	6	296	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
	23	NwtInd 2.05	5.7	7	261	36½	35⅞	36	
	9⅝	NwMLf 1e	9.4	13	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	27⅛	NwStW 1.80	6.5	5	x60	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
	22	Norton 1.40	4.2	7	12	33½	33⅜	33½	
	14½	NorSim 1.84b	6.6	6	567	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
	27	Nucor s .36	1.1	7	73	33⅝	32¾	33	— ⅜
		— O—O—O —							
	16⅛	OKC 1.20	2.6	10	281	47⅝	45	46½	— ⅜
	14⅝	OakInd .40	1.3	16	70	30⅛	29⅝	30	— ¼
	15⅝	OakiteP 1.20	6.7	9	1	18	18	18	
	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	4.8	9	983	26	25¼	26	+ ⅛
	4⅛	OcciPet wt			103	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
	26⅜	OcciP pf2.16	5.2		2	42	41½	41½	—1½
	48½	OcciP pf2.50	4.3		40	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— ¼
	48⅛	OcciP pf 4	5.0		1	80	80	80	—1
	22	OcciP pf2.50	11.		6	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
	18½	OcciP pf2.12	11.		19	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
	19⅝	OcciP pf2.30	11.		8	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
	27¼	Ogden 2	5.5	6	49	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
	14½	OhioEd 1.76	12.	13	498	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
	35	OhEd pf3.90	11.		z260	35	d34½	35	— ½
	40	OhEd pf4.56	10.		z100	44½	44½	44½	+1
	85½	OhEd pf9.12	10.		z10	88	88	88	—1
	67	OhP pf7.60	11.		z240	71	69½	69½	—2½
	20½	OhP pfG2.27	11.		70	20⅛	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
	109¼	OhP pfA 14	13.		z250	110⅞	110	110⅛	— ⅛
	109	OhP pfF 14	13.		z420	109⅛	109	109	
	15⅝	OklaGE 1.60	10.	10	255	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
	8½	OklGE pf.80	9.4		z300	9	8½	8½	
	18⅜	OklaNG 1.80	7.7	7	49	24⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛
	15⅝	Olin 1	4.8	6	244	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ½
	23	Omark 1.12	3.7	5	17	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
	16	Oneida .92	4.2	5	1	22	22	22	
	9½	Opelika .84	6.9	5	25	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
	13⅜	OranRk 1.56	11.	7	26	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Orange .20	2.7	4	27	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
	7⅝	OrionC .30	2.8	7	111	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	15⅛	OutMar 1.40	8.4	8	36	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	18⅝	OutletCo 1	4.4	7	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
	13	OverhDr .84	4.9	6	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.3	5	14	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
	20⅛	OverSh .50b	1.5	7	5	34⅝	34	34	— ⅜
	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.1	8	114	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	5.9	5	155	21⅜	21	21½	+ ⅛
	8	Oxfrdln .48	6.3	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —							
23½	15⅝	PHH Gp .80	3.6	10	96	22	21⅝	22	
12⅝	8	PNBMt 1.03e	10.	8	16	10⅛	10	10	
33⅜	23½	PPG 1.84	5.5	7	194	33⅜	33	33½	+ ⅛
25	12⅝	PSA		5	57	23⅝	23⅜	23½	
13½	11⅛	PacAS 1.28	11.		39	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	316	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	20	PacLtg 2	8.8	6	88	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	38½	PacLm 3.20	4.3	14	21	51⅞	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
20	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.1	7	16	18⅛	18	18	
22⅞	19	PacPw 1.92	10.	8	174	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
15⅝	13½	PacTT 1.40	10.	8	79	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
69⅝	62	PacTT pf 6	9.5		z30	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
21¾	18	PacTin 1	4.5	9	42	u22¾	21½	22¼	+ ½
11⅞	6⅞	PaineW .44	4.1	5	101	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	12⅝	PaiW pf1.30	9.3		12	14	13⅜	14	+ ½
20⅜	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.6	4	14	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Pamida .06i			5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅛	5⅝	PanAm		3	1145	7⅛	7	7	
55⅜	36⅛	PanEP 3.10	6.0	7	84	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅝
24⅝	14⅜	Papcft 1.14b	5.1	8	33	22⅜	22¼	22½	— ½
22½	10¼	Pargas 1.08	5.5	9	22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
35¼	18⅛	ParkDr s .24	.7	11	446	34⅝	33¼	33⅜	—1⅛
32	22½	ParHan 1.20	3.8	8	100	31⅜	31½	31½	— ⅛
17¾	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.3	9	125	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
17⅛	7	PatPtt		229	90	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
25⅝	15½	Paylsnw .60	2.4	10	11	25⅝	25½	25½	
27½	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.1	9	93	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
14	6	Pengo		37	25	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
22½	13⅝	PenCen			258	17⅜	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
12	9⅜	PenCn prA			4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6½	4⅜	PenCn prB			62	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
6⅛	2⅝	PenDix			65	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
11½	7½	PennCo rt.12	1.2		532	10	9½	9⅝	— ½
38⅝	28	Penney .88	2.9	8	201	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
21¾	18⅜	PaPL 2.04	10.	6	138	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
50¼	42	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z250	43⅝	43	43	
89½	76⅞	PaPL pf8.40	11.		z200	77¼	d76¼	76¼	—2
111	100	PaPL pf 11	11.		z90	100½	100	100½	+ ½
122⅝	106	PaPL pf 13	12.		z160	106⅜	106	106	
84½	72½	PaPL pf 8	11.		z340	75⅝	75	75⅛	+ ⅛
92½	76	PaPL pf8.70	11.		z150	77	77	77	— ½
39¼	30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.5	7	x15	34½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
24⅝	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.6		x6	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
48	26⅜	Pennzol 2.20	4.8	9	327	46¼	45⅛	46¼	+ ⅜
14	9⅝	PeopDr .24	1.8	8	26	13½	13⅜	13½	
39⅝	31⅜	PeopGs 2.88	7.6	8	90	38	37½	37¾	— ⅛
29⅝	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.1	10	1484	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.8	12	201	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
16	7⅞	Perlec		18	150	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
43⅜	31¼	Petrie 1.40	4.2	10	42	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
25⅞	23⅞	Petroln s		12	43	u26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅞
29	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	9.0		12	27½	27⅛	27½	
26⅜	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.0		4	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
36⅝	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.9	11	750	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	— ¼
32	19⅝	PhelpD 1	3.2	10	320	31¼	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
17⅞	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	8	212	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
45	38	PhilE pf4.40	11.		z480	39⅞	38½	39½	+ ½
95½	76	PhilE pf8.75	11.		z150	77¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
104½	94½	PhilE pf9.52	9.9		z50	96	96	96	
85¼	70	PhilE pf7.80	11.		z10	71½	71½	71½	—3⅞
79⅛	67	PhilE pf7.75	11.		z10	68½	68½	68½	+1
30¼	19⅝	PhilSub 1.10	4.0	8	84	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅞
38⅝	31½	PhilMr s1.25	3.6	9	848	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	3⅜	PhilInd .28	5.0	3	37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12½	8⅝	PhilInd pf 1	10.		3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
43⅞	28⅝	PhilPet 1.40	3.3	8	1105	43	42¼	42⅜	— ⅜
15⅝	9¼	PhilVH .60	4.8	5	16	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
28	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.4	6	388	18⅝	17	17½	—1¼
22	15⅝	PieNG 1.56a	7.6	8	19	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
14¼	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.1	9	6	14	14	14	
44	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.3	8	347	40⅝	40½	40¼	— ⅛
50	24½	Pioner 1.92	4.0	11	73	49⅝	48½	48½	—1⅛
30½	21⅜	PitnyB 1.20	4.2	8	53	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅝
33¼	28	PitnB pf2.12	6.7		12	31¾	31½	31½	— ½
30⅜	16	Pittstn 1.20	4.5	18	936	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅜
9¼	5	PlanRsc		8	46	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22¼	14½	Plantrn .16	.7	15	38	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	10½	Playboy .12	.7	18	42	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19½	Plessey 1e	3.9	9	3	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
32⅜	17	Pneumo 1	3.4	11	249	30	29	29¼	— ⅜
17⅜	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.1	12	1283	u18	17½	18	+ ½
56	26⅝	Polaroid 1	3.5	9	193	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	14½	Pndrosa .40	2.0	6	71	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.3	5	7	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
21⅛	13	Portec .80b	4.4	9	14	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
19¼	15	PortGE 1.70	11.	10	214	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
107⅜	99⅜	PoG pf11.50	12.		z60	100⅛	100	100	— ⅛
39	27½	Potitch 1.32	3.5	8	483	38⅜	37½	37½	—1½
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	11.	8	449	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
52	43	PotEl pf4.50	10.		z10	43	43	43	
45½	38⅜	PotEl pf4.04	10.		z200	39¼	d38½	38½	— ⅜
35	21⅜	Premier .81	2.4	9	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅜	Presley s.36i	2.7	4	63	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		18	150	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
98¼	72⅜	ProctG 3.40	4.4	11	198	76⅝	76½	76⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	9¼	PrdRsh s.54	3.2	9	66	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
28	18⅜	Proler .75e	2.9	5	8	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ½
18½	15⅛	PSvCol 1.60	11.	9	544	15¼	d14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
82⅝	69	PSCol pf7.15	9.7		z270	74	73¾	73¾	—1¼
24⅝	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10	9.8		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
27	24	PSInd 2.32	9.4	7	735	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
22½	17½	PSvNH 2.12	12.	6	49	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
28⅝	24¼	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z1170	25¾	24⅞	25¾	+1⅜
27¼	24½	PSNH pf2.81	11.		1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
21½	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	9.7	8	33	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	PSvEG 2.20	11.	6	204	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
15⅝	13½	PSEG pf1.40	10.		5	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
59½	48	PSEG pf5.05	10.		z100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ¼
24⅝	21¼	PSEG pf2.17	10.		5	21⅛	d21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
118	106¼	PSE pf12.25	12.		z30	107	106½	106½	+ ¼
91	77	PSEG pf7.70	10.		z20	76	d75	75	—2¼
87½	74½	PSEG pf8.08	10.		z50	77	77	77	
87	74	PSEG pf7.52	10.		z20	73	d73	73	—1
85½	75¼	PSEG pf7.40	10.		z10	74¼	d74¼	74¼	—2⅜
107	96¼	PSEG pf9.62	10.		z80	95⅝	d95⅝	95⅝	—1
11⅝	5½	Publick			75	9¼	8⅞	9¼	
5⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6⅝	4¼	PR Cem		5	13	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅝	PgSPL 1.64	10.	8	67	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
47¼	29⅛	Pullmn 1.60	4.1	8	236	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
19	14⅝	Purex 1.28	7.6	7	35	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
24	18⅝	Purex pf1.35	6.1		3	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1⅜
9⅜	3	PurlmFo			32	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
35¼	22⅛	Purolt 1.32	4.1	8	11	32⅝	32	32½	— ½
27⅞	21¼	QuakO 1.40	5.3	7	138	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ⅜
24½	12⅝	QuakStO 1	4.9	10	158	21⅛	20¼	20½	— ⅜
33	18⅜	Quanex s 1	3.9	9	52	25¾	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Questor .20	2.3	16	114	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
		— R—R—R —							
30¼	23	RCA 1.60	6.7	6	578	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ¼
41½	37	RCA pf 3.50	9.0		z150	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	
70¾	52½	RCA pf 4	7.4		4	54	53⅝	54	
12½	9⅝	RLC s .44	3.9	5	63	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
14⅝	9½	RTE .60	6.0	6	22	10¼	10	10	
14⅝	10	RalsPur .58	5.1	9	361	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
15¼	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.2	18	404	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
23	13⅝	Ranco .76	4.8	9	11	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
18¼	11½	RapAm .60e	3.4	4	57	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
38¼	24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.1	6	37	31⅞	30¼	31⅛	+1
26⅜	14⅛	RaymdInt 1	5.9	5	92	18	17	17	—1
61¼	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.7	11	188	60½	59½	59½	— ⅛
31¾	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.2	10	142	31⅜	31	31⅜	— ¼
16⅜	12¼	RltRef 1.63e	12.	8	10	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Redmn .12e	1.6	7	648	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.2	7	17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	24⅜	ReevsB 2	6.8	4	12	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅜	ReichCh .74	5.4	11	31	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
70⅜	29⅜	ReinEl 1.60	2.3	15	42	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅜
55⅝	31¼	RelGp 1.60b	3.2	5	191	51¼	49⅝	49⅝	—1⅝
27½	25	Relin pf2.68	10.		5	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
10	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.4	5	133	8⅝	8½	8½	
5½	1¼	RepAir wt			341	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
30	11¾	RepCp .60b	2.1	5	15	29⅛	28⅞	29	
24¾	13⅞	RepFnS s.92	3.9	4	26	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
2¾	1⅜	RepMtg			18	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
29⅝	21¼	RepStl 2	7.1	3	446	28⅜	28	28¼	— ⅝
30	20⅜	RepTex 1	3.7	7	3	27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
28⅜	9	ResvOil .30	1.2	12	303	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
41¼	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	4.6		12	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	— ¼
32⅜	20⅜	RevcoD .80	2.9	10	47	27½	27⅛	27¼	— ¼
18	11⅞	Revere		3	73	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
55⅞	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.1	12	340	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	—1
22½	12¼	Rexham .60	3.5	7	100	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.3	6	125	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
65⅛	54½	Reynln 3.80	5.9	6	226	64	63⅝	63⅞	— ⅛
50¼	48⅜	Reyln pf4.10	8.3		68	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	
39¾	29⅛	ReyMtl 2.20	5.9	4	175	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
84	62½	ReyM pf4.50	5.9		5	76	75½	76	— ½
45	41⅜	ReyM pf2.37	5.7		1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅜
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	4.6	6	247	u26¼	24⅞	26¼	+1⅝
28⅝	19¾	RchMer 1.20	4.9	9	238	25⅛	24¼	24½	— ⅝
20¼	15⅝	RiegelT 1.60	9.0	6	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	23⅞	RioGran 1	2.9	6	56	35	34⅛	34¼	— ⅜
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	4.5		7	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
26⅛	16⅞	RiteAid .54	2.2	9	14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
26¾	17	Robshw 1.30	7.1	6	37	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	22⅜	Robtsn 1.90	6.1	7	8	31¼	31	31	— ½
12	8½	Robins .40	4.3	9	84	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
18¾	15⅝	RochG 1.48	9.4	7	x98	16	15¾	15⅞	
20⅞	16⅝	RochTl 1.56	8.1	7	12	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19½	10⅛	Rockowr 1	5.8	6	32	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
43⅜	30⅜	Rockwl 2.40	6.0	6	153	43½	43	43½	+ ¼
106½	78⅜	RkInt pf4.75	4.5		1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅜
38⅝	28	RkInt pf1.35	3.5		1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
47⅜	30½	RohmH 2	4.3	8	149	46⅛	46	46	— ⅛
19¼	10	RohrInd		4	67	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
30	16¼	Rollins .72	2.5	13	595	29½	28⅝	28¾	
40	28⅝	Rolm s		22	112	34⅝	33½	33½	—1⅛
5⅜	2½	Ronson			7	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅜	Roper's .90	8.3	6	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
21	13⅜	Rorer .76	4.7	9	230	16⅜	16	16¼	
37⅜	15	Rosario .60	1.5	17	1069	u40⅝	37	40	+2⅝
33	15⅝	Rowan .10	.3	15	207	33	31⅛	31⅝	—1⅝
18¼	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.6	35	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
80⅜	57⅞	RoylD 5.53e	7.0	4	256	79½	79⅛	79⅜	— ⅜
31	21⅜	Rubbrm .92	3.4	11	28	27⅜	27	27¼	
12⅝	9⅜	RussTog .88	8.9	6	51	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	14⅝	RyanH 1	4.1	8	119	24½	24⅛	24½	
28½	18⅜	RyderS 1b	4.0	7	104	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35t	4.1	11	89	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
32	15¼	SCM 1.30	4.8	5	162	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
26¼	12⅝	SPSTec .64	2.5	8	7	25⅞	25¼	25¼	
51⅞	24⅜	Sabine .56	1.1	43	42	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	8	Safadin .32	1.6	15	55	19¾	19¼	19½	— ¼
44⅜	34⅜	Safewy 2.60	6.7	7	97	39⅜	38¾	39	— ⅛
14⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	4.7	28	32	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
33	21¾	SJoMn 1.40	4.3	11	168	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ¼
13⅝	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
60⅞	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	4.5	8	131	55⅞	55	55¼	— ⅜
11⅞	9⅝	SPaul 1.03e	10.		34	10⅛	d 9⅞	10	
34¼	27⅜	StRegP 1.80	5.4	7	980	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	— ¼
8⅝	5½	Salant .40	6.7	7	11	6	6	6	— ⅛
17⅞	5	Sambos			337	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	14	SDieGs 1.52	11.	10	133	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	6.7	11	10	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
28¼	12⅞	Sanders .50	1.8	12	94	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
52⅞	29⅛	SFeInd 2.40	4.7	7	472	51¾	51¼	51⅛	— ⅝
14⅝	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.6		4	14	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.4	30	1558	30⅝	30⅜	30½	— ½
19⅝	13	SafWel .88	5.5	7	15	16⅛	15¾	16	
9¼	4⅜	SaulRE			179	8½	8¼	8½	
10⅝	4⅝	SavASIp		12	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
13¾	7	SavOnD .40	3.3	8	22	12¼	12	12	— ½
12¼	9⅞	SavEIP 1	9.5	4	29	10½	10⅜	10½	
19⅝	11⅝	Savin .70	4.1	3	224	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon		7	129	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35¼	27⅜	SchrPlo 1.44	4.3	8	228	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	9	Schlitz .30i		27	693	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
88⅛	66⅜	Schlmb s1.10	1.3	19	840	84½	82⅞	84	—1
33⅞	25⅛	SciAtla s.16	.5	19	56	33¼	32⅞	33	
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	3.7	8	42	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
5½	3½	ScotLad .05e	.9	8	39	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.5	6	18	27½	27½	27½	
26	15⅝	ScottF .80	3.4	8	78	24⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
20⅞	13½	ScottP .92	4.7	6	606	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
16¼	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.6	9	42	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
23	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.4	6	22	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
55	42	Scovil pf2.50	5.5		1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅜
10⅞	6⅞	Scudder		20	19	10¾	10½	10½	
13⅞	11¼	SeaCA pf1.46	13.		7	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
30⅝	15½	SeaCont .42	2.5	5	42	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	7.8	5	116	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅜
18¼	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.1	6	40	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
31⅞	23	Seaist 1.12	3.9	7	97	28⅝	28	28⅝	— ⅜
38¼	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		14	23	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ¼
23	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.4	7	7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
19¼	15½	SealAir n.44	2.7	9	46	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ¼
30⅞	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.3	7	18	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ½
18⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.0	12	268	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	— ¼
23¾	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.6	7	1078	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
14¾	5⅞	Seatrain			179	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
34¾	26½	SecPac n1.80	5.6	6	159	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
48¼	24⅛	Sedco .64	1.4	21	190	44⅝	42⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
14¾	10	SeigLt 1.20b	12.	7	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	3.4	6	11	10	10	10	
14½	7⅜	Shakspr .52	3.9	10	109	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼
18⅞	11⅛	Shaklee .74	4.3	5	32	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
43⅞	21	Shapell .15	.4	5	27	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ½
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	3.0	4	93	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¼
51¾	30¼	ShellOil 2	4.1	8	228	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ¼
33⅜	28⅝	ShellT s2.39t	7.3	6	x4	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅜
12⅞	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.7	4	27	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin		18	32	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
14¼	12½	SierPac 1.34	9.7	7	16	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	19⅜	Signal 1	2.8	7	465	35¼	34⅜	35⅛	— ⅛
38	28⅝	Signode 1.72	4.6	7	6	37¾	37⅝	37¾	
20½	12¼	SimPrec .28	2.1	10	126	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅜
13¾	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.6	11	131	10¼	10	10	— ¼
19¼	11⅜	Singer .40	3.3	5	344	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
35⅞	29⅛	Singr pf3.50	12.		45	29¼	d29	29	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Skyline .48	4.6	10	49	10⅝	10¼	10½	
24⅞	17⅝	SmithA 1.40	7.5	3	11	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
64¾	39	SmithIn 1.12	1.8	12	88	63½	63	63½	— ¼
52¾	38⅜	Smtkin s1.44	2.8	15	949	51¾	50⅜	50⅝	—1⅛
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.5	9	22	28⅝	28½	28½	
23½	16½	Smucker 1	4.7	7	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
26⅛	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.3	13	21	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
10⅜	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.2	21	88	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
21½	16½	SoolLn s.76t	4.1	8	25	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	SoAltFn			126	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	9	82	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅜	SaJerIn 1.74	9.0	9	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
55½	26¾	Soutdwn .60	1.3	7	12	48½	48	48	— ½
17	11½	SoetBk .80	5.2	6	53	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
7⅜	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
27⅜	23½	SCalEd 2.72	11.	6	x528	25⅞	25¼	25½	— ⅜
16	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	925	12⅝	12	12⅝	

(Continued on Page 12)

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

October 1, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
…per wire bars:				
Spot	1,082.00	1,084.00	1,069.00	1,071.00
3 months	1,087.00	1,088.00	1,076.00	1,077.00
…thodes: spot	1,050.00	1,054.00	1,041.00	1,044.00
3 months	1,061.00	1,063.00	1,055.00	1,058.00
…: spot	7,440.00	7,450.00	7,350.00	7,400.00
3 months	7,235.00	7,240.00	7,140.00	7,150.00
…ad: spot	621.00	622.00	589.00	590.00
3 months	621.00	622.00	589.00	590.00
…c: spot	357.00	358.00	353.50	354.50
3 months	367.00	368.00	362.00	364.00
…ver: spot	804.00	808.00	743.00	746.00
3 months	825.00	827.00	763.00	764.00
…ominium: spot	800.00	820.00	789.00	790.00
3 months	773.00	774.00	758.00	760.00
…ckel: spot	2,780.00	2,800.00	2,730.00	2,750.00
3 months	2,820.00	2,830.00	2,770.00	2,792.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

October 1, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
…GAR						
…c	134.10	129.00	134.00	134.25	131.50	131.60
…r	139.50	133.00	139.45	139.50	136.50	136.60
…y	142.40	136.00	142.00	142.50	139.25	139.40
…g	145.25	141.00	145.60	146.00	142.75	143.00
…t	149.25	144.50	145.25	149.30	146.75	146.80
1,966 lots of 50 tons.						
…COA						
…p	1,550	1,512	1,547	1,548	N.A.	N.A.
…c	1,564	1,522	1,561	1,563	1,511	1,513
…r	1,584	1,545	1,581	1,585	1,518	1,519
…y	1,602	1,584	1,600	1,608	1,539	1,540
…l	N.T.	N.T.	1,615	1,630	1,561	1,562
…p	1,620	1,620	1,625	1,665	1,575	1,595
…c	N.T.	N.T.	1,640	1,700	1,600	1,620
2,737 lots of 10 tons.						
…FFEE						
…	1,875	1,853	1,870	1,872	1,879	1,880
…v	1,905	1,883	1,904	1,905	1,893	1,894
…n	1,876	1,850	1,873	1,874	1,858	1,860
…r	1,856	1,840	1,854	1,857	1,838	1,839
…y	1,847	1,846	1,845	1,846	1,838	1,839
…	1,839	1,839	1,838	1,839	1,835	1,840
…	N.T.	N.T.	1,826	1,837	New	New
4,174 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

October 1, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
…GAR					
…	N.T.	N.T.	1,160	—	+ 15
…c	N.T.	N.T.	1,198	1,198	Unch.
…r	1,245	1,225	1,239	1,240	Unch.
…y	1,269	1,247	1,263	1,268	— 2
…	N.T.	N.T.	1,278	1,295	Unch.
…	N.T.	N.T.	1,290	1,305	Unch.
…	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	1,325	— 5
…	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	1,350	+ 10
117 lots.					
…COA					
…c	1,375	1,355	1,368	1,371	+ 11
…r	1,380	1,370	1,375	1,384	+ 19
…y	N.T.	N.T.	1,390	1,400	+ 20
…	N.T.	N.T.	1,390	—	+ 5
…	N.T.	N.T.	1,400	—	+ 5
…c	N.T.	N.T.	1,410	—	New
…6 lots					

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.80
Albert Heijn	88.40
Algembank	340.00
Amrobank	71.40
A'Dam Rub	N.A.
Fokker	25.80
Heineken	82.00
H.V.A.	53.60
Hoogovens	30.50
K.L.M.	88.80
Nat. Nedder	121.50
Pakhoed	53.00
Philips	23.50
Robeco	172.50
Rolinco	146.00
Rorento	110.10
Royal Dutch	153.00
Unilever	128.50
Van Ommer	205.00
VMF-Stork	45.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,495
GBL (B.lamb)	1,750
Cockerill	403
Electrobel	4,710
GB-Inno-BM	2,645
Hoboken	2,880
Petrofina	5,480
Ph. Gevaert	1,120
Soc. Generale	1,765
Solvay	2,640
Un. Miniere	780

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	39.80
B.A.S.F.	138.50
Bayer	132.00
Commerzbank	199.50
Cont. Gummi	51.00
Daimler	254.00
Demag	154.50
Deutsche Bnk	271.40
Dresdner Bnk	204.00
Hoechst	129.80
Hoesch	43.10
Karstadt	269.50
Kaufhof	206.00
K.H.D.	211.80
Lufthansa	91.00
Mannesmann	155.60
Metallgesell.	247.50
Neckermann	144.00
RWE new	185.50
Schering	237.00
Siemens	267.90
Thyssen	92.00
Varta	174.00
Veba	149.80
Volkswagen	199.50

London

Anglo-Am Cn	$9.88
Anglo-Am	0.87¼
Barclays Bnk	4.42
Beecham Gp	1.48
BICC	1.13
Boots	1.95
Bowater	1.79
BAT Ind.	2.91
BOC Int'l	0.68
Brit. Pet.	12 15/16
Burmah	1.66
Chartered	1.63
Cadbury Sc.	0.62
Cons.Gold Fds	2.63
Courtaulds	0.87
De Beer D	$8.26
Decca Rec	3.25
Distillers	2.32
Dunlop	0.57
E Mus Ind	0.83
Free St Ged	37⅛
GEC	3.84
GKN	2.62
Glaxo Gp	4.80
Gt Un St.	4.10
Guinness	1.90
Hawker-Sidd	1.78
Hudson Bay	$12⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.63
Imps	0.90
Marks & Spen.	1.05
Metal Box	2.74
Nichols	0.60
Plessey	1.22
Rand Mines	0.40¾
Rank Org.	2.18
Royal Dutch	36 9/16
R.T.Z.	3.20
Shell	3.62
Thorn (A)	4.27
Tube Invest.	3.84
Union Carb.	$8.70
Vickers	1.52
War L3½	0.33⅛
West Deep	$24⅛
West Drief	$60.00
West Hold	$47⅝
West Min	2.08
Woolworth	0.78
ZCI	0.72

Milan

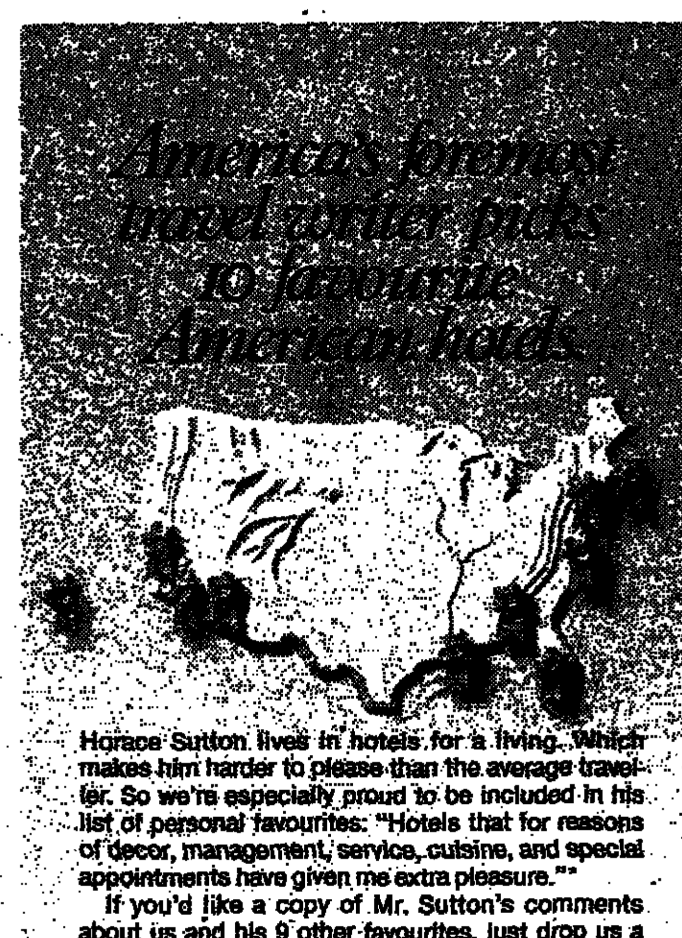
Bastogi	873.00
ERBA	2,705.00
ErcMarelli	418.00
Fiat	2,490.00
Finsider	129.25
Generali	50,080.00
IFI	3,145.00
Italcas	826.00
Italsider	345.00
LaRinas	111.25
Montedis	202.50
Olivetti	1,580.00
Pirelli	2,095.00
Snia Visco	854.00

Paris

Air Liquide	508.00
BSN	973.00
Carrefour	1,749.00
Cim Lafarge	278.00
Cie Bancaire	460.10
CFP	284.00
CGE	373.00
CCF	178.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,179.00
Ferodo	262.00
Gen Occident	303.00
Imetal	71.90
L Oreal	744.00
Mach Bull	68.80
Michelin	960.00
Moet'Henn	595.00
Moulinex	92.50
Paribas	238.00
PUK	168.40
Penarroya	65.10
Perrier	361.00
Peugeot	328.00
Rh Poulenc	148.00
Sacilor	30.10
St Gobain	146.50
Suez	286.00
Telemecan	813.00
Thomson	249.00
Usinor	16.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,315
Buehrle	2,615
B Soveri	1,979
Cib Geigy	1,388
Cr Suisse	2,295
Fisher	765
HofRochN	7,475
Nestle	3,530
Sandoz	4,410
Ste B. Suisse	412
Sulzer	2,850
U.B. Suisse	3,440



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*Courtesy Field Newspaper Syndication

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$300,000,000

Union Carbide Corporation

$200,000,000 9.35% Debentures Due 2009
$100,000,000 9⅛% Notes Due 1986

Interest payable February 15 and August 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

SALOMON BROTHERS — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB Incorporated — MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS Incorporated — BEAR, STEARNS & CO. — BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated
DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENRETTE Securities Corporation
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT Incorporated — E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated
LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LOEB RHOADES, HORNBLOWER & CO.
PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated — L. F. ROTHSCHILD, UNTERBERG, TOWBIN
SHEARSON HAYDEN STONE INC. — SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER Incorporated — WERTHEIM & CO., INC. — DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.

August, 1979

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$150,000,000

Honeywell Inc.

9⅜% Sinking Fund Debentures Due 2009

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO. — MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
SALOMON BROTHERS — WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER Incorporated
BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS Incorporated — BEAR, STEARNS & CO. — DILLON, READ & CO. INC.
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT Incorporated — E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated
LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB Incorporated — LOEB RHOADES, HORNBLOWER & CO.
PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated — SHEARSON HAYDEN STONE INC.
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated — WERTHEIM & CO., INC. — DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.
DAIN, KALMAN & QUAIL Incorporated — PIPER, JAFFRAY & HOPWOOD Incorporated

July, 1979

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$150,000,000

Wells Fargo & Company

9.55% Notes Due 1985

Interest payable July 1 and January 1

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — SALOMON BROTHERS
DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC. — BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS Incorporated — BEAR, STEARNS & CO.
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT Incorporated
E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — KEEFE, BRUYETTE & WOODS, INC.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB Incorporated
LOEB RHOADES, HORNBLOWER & CO. — PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated
M. A. SCHAPIRO & CO., INC. — SHEARSON HAYDEN STONE INC.
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated — WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER Incorporated — WERTHEIM & CO., INC.

July, 1979

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19¾	17⅛	SoInGE	1.52	8.5	6	14	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
49	29½	SoNRes	1.50	3.3	9	66	46	45¾	46	+ ¾
41	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.7	6	20	37¼	36⅞	37	
47½	40	SoNE pf	3.82	9.7		3	39½	d39½	39½	— ½
54½	50	SoNE pf	4.62	8.8		z6000	52¾	50¼	52⅝	— ⅜
37⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	6.9	6	146	34¾	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
58¼	44⅝	SouRy	3.20	6.0	6	62	53½	53	53	— ⅜
29⅞	26⅝	SoRy pf	2.60	9.7		4	26¾	d26½	26¾	
29⅞	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	5.9	9	38	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ½
32	25⅛	Soutind	.84b	2.9	10	594	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
48½	34¼	SouRoyl s			25	105	46¾	46	46	— ½
26	16⅛	SwtAir s	.28	1.1	6	103	24½	24¼	24⅜	
29¾	22¼	SwtBsh	1.24	5.0	7	9	25	24¾	24¾	— ½
24	10⅞	SwtFore	.40	2.0	4	225	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
13¼	11½	SwtGas n	1.10	9.1	9	121	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅞	12⅝	SwtPS	1.28	9.9	4	127	13	d12¾	12⅞	
21¼	10½	Sparton	.80	4.2	7	27	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
31⅞	15⅝	SpectPh			17	132	30⅛	29	29½	— ⅜
21⅛	12⅞	SperHut	1	6.0	5	57	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
38	30⅜	SperHu pf	3	8.8		3	34	34	34	— ⅜
52⅞	39⅛	Sperry	1.56	3.3	7	x630	48	47¼	47⅝	—1
20⅞	14	SprnasM	1.20	6.7	5	10	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
25½	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.5	8	25	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
37⅛	25½	Squibb	1.08	3.0	14	948	35⅝	35	35⅜	+ ½
15¼	11⅝	StaRite n	.70	5.2	7	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
29	16½	Staley	1	3.5	18	96	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
27⅛	22⅝	StBrnd	1.48	5.8	10	77	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
32¾	19⅝	StBPnt	.64	2.5	10	98	25⅞	24	25⅜	+1⅜
19⅝	13½	StdMotA	.64	4.0	6	38	16⅛	16	16	
62⅛	42⅝	StOilCl	2.80	4.9	7	1013	57½	56⅝	57	— ½
72⅞	49⅝	StOInd	3	4.2	8	707	71⅝	71	71⅜	— ⅜
70¼	32½	StOilOh	1.20	1.7	13	358	69⅝	68⅝	69	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	StPacCp	.60	5.9	4	x28	10⅛	10	10⅛	
19¼	12⅝	Standex	.75	4.0	7	22	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	22¼	StanW	1.24	3.7	9	69	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
32½	22⅞	Starret	1.48	4.9	6	7	30⅛	30	30	— ¼
6⅛	3½	StMutInv			12	39	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
11½	9½	StaMSe	1.85	11.		45	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25	19	StaufCh	s1.10	4.8	8	1261	23½	22¾	23⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Steego	.12b	3.1	8	31	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11¼	8½	Sterchl	.68	6.3	5	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	SterlBcp	.66	8.4	7	14	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	14	SterlDg	.84	4.8	11	602	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.60	2.7	9	20	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅞	StevenJ	1.20b	8.4	4	x26	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
41⅜	26½	StewWa	s1.88	5.0	9	32	37¾	37	37¼	—1
37⅞	23⅜	StokVC	1.48	5.1	7	15	29⅞	28⅞	29	— ⅛
12⅝	10¼	StokVC pf	1	9.4		z160	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
50⅝	37⅝	StoneW	2.75b	6.1	9	4	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	10½	StonCon	.60	2.6	10	2	23	23	23	— ¼
20⅞	14⅝	StopShp	1.20	7.2	4	30	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
23⅛	14¾	StorTec s			13	607	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
51⅞	26	StorerB	1.30	2.6	12	6	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
17⅞	12½	StridRit	1.08	6.6	7	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
4⅞	2¾	SuavSho	.20	5.5	8	11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
36¼	16½	SubPrG	1.44	4.3	9	74	34⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
37½	22	SunChm	.60	1.7	6	11	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	19½	SunEl	.60	2.4	13	47	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅜
70⅞	36⅜	SunCo	3	4.6	7	80	66	65½	65½	— ¾
73	37½	SunC pf	2.25	3.3		4	68¼	68	68	—1¼
25	16⅞	Sunbm	1.50	6.9	7	216	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	
36¼	19	Sundstr	1.20	3.5	10	48	34½	34	34½	+ ½
86½	50	Sunds pf	3.50	4.3		4	81	81	81	—1
22½	9	SunsM	.40	1.8	14	415	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ½
22⅝	15⅝	SuprVal	.66	3.1	9	46	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
537	269½	SuprOil	2.80	.6	31	81	499	494	499	—1⅜
19¼	10⅞	SupmkG	.48	2.8	6	269	18	16½	17⅛	— ⅜
11	4⅛	Supscp				51	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
12¼	7¾	SutroM	1a	9.9	9	29	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
27	19¼	Swank	1.40a	6.6	6	26	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
24¼	14½	Sybron	1.08	6.5	9	594	17	16⅛	16⅝	— ¾
40	30	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.3		1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
		—T—T—T—								
17¼	11¾	TREs	.84	5.9	7	56	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	33⅛	TRW	2	5.1	7	497	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅞
88	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.1		3	86	85¾	85¾	— ¼
77	63¾	TRW pr	4.50	6.1		2	73¾	73¾	73¾	—1½
32	17½	TaftBrd	.76	2.6	9	118	29⅞	28¾	29	—1
7¼	1¾	Talcott				32	6⅝	6⅛	6¾	— ¼
15⅝	9⅞	Talley	1	11.	7	46	9⅞	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅛	Talley pf	1	9.9		26	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19¼	16½	TampE	1.44	8.4	8	90	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
31¼	17⅝	Tandy			8	295	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ¼
6⅞	3⅜	Tandycft n			3	49	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
13⅝	7¼	Tappan	.40	3.0	20	428	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
16¾	9	Tchncolr	.72	4.6	6	42	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅞	Technicn			14	81	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
61	39	Tektrnx	.84	1.4	13	131	60	59½	59⅞	— ⅜
11¼	4⅛	Telecor	6.60c		3	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
154½	83½	Teledn	9.92t	6.8	7	146	146¼	145	145⅜	— ½
21⅞	8¼	Telprmt			18	150	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
7⅞	3⅞	Telex			14	147	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
39½	29	Tennco	2.20	5.9	8	1555	37⅞	36⅞	37	— ⅞
28½	14½	Teradyn			14	122	26½	26	26½	— ¼
19⅝	6¼	Tesoro			7	482	17¾	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf	2.16	7.1		65	30⅛	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
31	22½	Texaco	2.16	7.3	7	1463	30	29⅝	29¾	— ¼
45¾	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.1	9	18	44⅞	44	44½	— ⅛
60	32	TexEst	2.70	4.6	10	185	59⅝	58½	58⅝	— ⅞
29⅝	26⅛	TxET pf	2.87	11.		7	26½	26½	26½	
26¾	24¼	TexGT	s1.46	5.8	8	57	26⅝	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
24½	16	TexInd	.60	2.7	5	6	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
100	75¾	TexInst	2	2.1	14	553	94	94⅝	96	— ½
15⅝	5⅝	TexInt				485	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
52⅝	25⅞	TexOGs	.48	1.0	12	202	50¼	49¼	49½	—1
69½	44½	TxPcLd	.45e	.6	31	5	u70	69⅞	69⅞	+ ¼
20⅝	18	TexUtil	1.64	9.0	7	335	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	18	Texsgilt	1.20	4.0	13	84	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
51¼	35¼	Texgltpf	3	5.9		45	51	50½	50⅝	— ⅜
13½	4⅝	Texfi Ind			2	97	4½	d 4⅛	4¼	— ¼
33½	23½	Textron	1.80	6.6	6	120	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
37	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.1		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
29⅛	21¼	Textr pf	1.40	6.0		9	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
46	27¼	Thiokol	1.55	3.4	8	52	45	44¾	45	— ¼
45⅜	39⅛	ThmBet	1.52	3.4	12	29	45¼	44½	44⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	8¼	Thomin	.52b	4.4	6	20	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	20	ThmJW	1.80	6.3	6	21	28⅝	28½	28½	
17¼	9½	Thrifty	.60	4.2	11	51	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
29⅝	19½	Tidwatr	.90	3.4	10	59	27	26½	26½	— 1½
32⅝	19	Tigerlnt	.80	3.4	6	355	23¼	22¼	23¼	+ ½
49⅝	35⅝	TimeIn	1.66	3.6	9	144	46⅞	46	46¼	— ¾
35⅞	26½	TimI pfB	1.57	4.7		132	34⅛	33½	33½	— ¾
36½	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	3.4	8	432	36	35⅝	35¾	— ⅝
63½	45	Timkn	3	4.8	7	219	62	61¾	62	
8⅛	4⅜	TobinP				3	5⅝	5	5⅛	
31	19¼	ToddSh			5	3	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	12⅝	Tokheim	.60	3.3	8	18	18⅝	18	18	+ ⅛
23⅝	19	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	x150	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
25½	20½	TolEd pf	2.36	11.		11	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			16		11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
13⅝	8¼	ToolRol	.40b	3.8	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo	.88	4.0	7	59	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	18⅞	ToyRUs n			12	70	26⅛	25⅞	26	
23	15¼	Tracor s	.40	2.0	8	48	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ½
23½	17½	Tranes	.92	4.7	8	182	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
37⅝	27¾	TranUn	2.36	6.8	7	16	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	13⅝	TW Corp			6	1190	25⅞	25¼	25½	
22⅞	17⅛	TWC pf	2	10.		5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
18	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		74	15⅛	d15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
32¼	27⅜	TWC pf	2.66	8.8		119	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ¼
20⅝	14⅞	Transm	1.12	5.8	6	348	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	
22⅞	19½	TranInc	2.04	10.		13	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
36⅛	16⅛	Transco	1.24	3.7	14	303	35⅝	32½	33⅝	—2⅛
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	5.9	9	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
26¼	23⅞	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
18½	12⅞	TrnsOh	.40b	2.9	4	86	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
26	19¼	Tranwy	1.80	7.4	5	127	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ¼
40⅞	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.4	4	220	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	— ½
44½	33⅝	Travelr pf	2	4.7		2	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅞
20	16⅝	TriCon	2.03e	10.		74	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	27	TriCn pf	2.50	9.1		2	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅛	TriSoM			5	28	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
12¼	7⅞	Triaind	.30r	3.2	7	27	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ½
23⅞	14¾	TriaPc	.84	3.7	8	32	23	22½	23	+ ¼
13⅝	6⅝	Trico	.18	1.8	10	43	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	15⅝	TrinityIn	1.20	3.1	13	129	39½	38⅝	39	— ⅜
17½	14¼	TucsEP	1.42	9.8	7	350	14⅝	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
46¼	24¼	TCFox	1.40a	3.2	7	11	44	43½	43½	— ⅜
24½	17	TwinDs	1	4.9	6	4	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
25¼	14⅞	TycoLab	1	4.3	4	122	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.45	2.8	7	23	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
48⅝	21⅝	Tymshr			17	12	46⅝	46	46⅝	
		—U—U—U—								
42¼	23⅝	UAL	1	4.0	4	251	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	16¾	UGI	1.64	6.1	9	11	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
29⅜	25⅞	UGI pf	2.75	11.		z550	26	d25½	25½	— ½
20½	14	UMC	1.20	8.3	6	133	14½	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	UMET Tr				162	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
29¼	16	UNCRes	.50	2.1	7	x344	24⅞	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅝
39½	17	UVInd	18c		7	32	29⅝	29⅜	29½	— ⅜
14⅛	10	Unarco	.88	6.8	5	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
53⅝	40½	UnilLt	4.17e	8.9	7	1	47	47	47	+2¾
67¼	57¼	UnINV	4.27e	6.4	6	6	66⅝	66½	66⅝	
52½	43⅝	UCamp	2.60	5.4	8	107	48¼	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	33⅛	UnCarb	3	7.0	6	590	43	42⅝	43	— ¼
13¾	7⅝	UnComr	.20	1.5		62	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
7⅝	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	3.1	8	322	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
15	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	11.	7	142	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
41	37	UnEl pf	4	10.		z80	39½	39½	39½	+1
49¼	39⅞	UnEl pf	4.50	11.		z10	42¼	42¼	42¼	
79¾	72	UnEl pfL	8	11.		z30	75	75	75	— ½
23¼	20⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	10.		4	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	25¼	UnEl pf	2.72	11.		1	25½	25½	25½	
82½	71	UnEl pf	7.44	11.		1	70	d70	70	—1
86	72½	UnEl pfH	8	11.		1	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	
49⅝	33	UOilCl	s1.30	2.8	9	540	46½	45⅝	46⅛	—1⅜
74	50¼	UPacC	2.30	3.2	10	587	71⅞	71	71½	— ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Unlroyal				334	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
78½	42	Unlrval pf	8	16.		z330	51⅜	50½	51⅜	+1⅜
13¼	7⅝	UnBrnd	.20a	2.0	6	37	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅞	UBrd pf	1.20	9.7		2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
50¾	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	5.0	7	56	50⅛	49⅞	50	— ⅜
31½	28	UFinCl	s.90	2.9	8	82	31¼	31	31	— ¼
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.6	9	66	27⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
26⅝	21⅞	Ulllum	2.68	12.	6	18	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ⅛
23¼	18⅛	Ulllu pf	2.20	12.		z100	19	19	19	+ ½
20⅞	12½	Unitlod	.90	5.0	6	20	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
18	8¾	UnitInn	.22	1.4	7	96	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.8	5	11	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	UnPkMn				23	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
28¾	22⅜	UnRefg s			6	75	27½	26⅝	26⅞	—1
20½	14½	USFdS	1.58e	7.9		4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
41⅝	29	USFid	2.40	6.2	5	75	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅜
37⅞	23¾	USGyps	2.40	6.5	5	218	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
33½	22½	USGy pf	1.80	5.5		23	33⅛	32½	32¾	+ ¼
16⅝	6¾	USHom	.52	3.6	4	102	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	USInd	.64	6.6	5	186	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	USLeasa	.52	3.1	7	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9¾	4⅝	US Rly				79	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
28	18¼	USShoe	1.48	7.4	5	30	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
28⅞	21½	USSteel	1.60	7.0	5	592	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ¼
37	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.1	11	59	36¼	36	36	— ¼
45¼	35¾	UnTech	2.20	5.5	7	544	40⅝	40⅛	40¼	— ¼
61½	49¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.1		25	54½	54	54½	+ ¼
27⅝	26¼	UTch pf	2.55	9.8		70	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
21⅜	17⅝	UniTel	1.52	7.6	7	313	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ½
29½	12	Unitrod	.50	1.7	12	73	29⅝	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅜
10¾	6¾	Univar	.56	5.6	5	32	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
22	14½	UnivFd	.96	6.1	8	12	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
24½	15⅛	UnLeaf	1.20	5.3	6	11	22⅞	22¾	22⅝	
53⅞	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.7	9	x231	46	45⅝	45⅞	
28	17	USLIFE	.66	2.7	7	83	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
11½	9	UslifeFd	.96a	10.		23	9½	9⅜	9½	
19¼	17	UtaPL	1.76	10.	9	299	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
30¼	26¼	UtPL pf	2.80	10.		3	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
24	20⅝	UtPL pf	2.04	9.8		3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
		—V—V—V—								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.6	6	10	18⅝	18¼	18½	
37½	14	VSI Cp	.60	1.6	11	195	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	
9	4⅝	Valleyin	.40	5.4	14	x14	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
15½	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.5	5	x3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	11¾	Varlan	.40	1.7	27	41	23¾	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	7½	Varo	.40	4.3	8	133	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
36⅞	16⅞	Veeco	.50	1.4	12	121	36	34	36	+2⅛
7¾	4	Vendo				12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13¼	11⅛	VestSe	1.36e	12.		31	12	d11½	11½	
34	18⅝	Viacom	.32	1.1	14	36	30½	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
14¼	11⅞	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	418	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
99¾	83½	VaEP pf	8.60	10.		z410	84½	d82½	82½	—2
104½	92	VaEP pf	9.75	11.		z50	92	92	92	
29½	25⅛	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		6	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ¼
29¾	7¾	Varnado	.60	2.3	40	100	26	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Vulcinc	.75	5.4	5	2	14	14	14	— ¼
37¼	26⅛	VulcnM	1.60	4.8	7	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
		—W—W—W—								
41¼	17½	WUI	.80	2.1	12	5	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ½
20½	12	Wabash	.50	3.3	5	44	15	14⅝	15	— ¼
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.9	7	59	19½	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
55⅝	42½	Wach pf	2.20	4.2		5	53	53	53	+1
7⅝	3½	WachRty				11	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
34½	19½	WalMrt	.30	.9	14	50	32	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	23½	Walgrn	1.40	4.7	6	19	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
44½	27⅞	WlkrA	g1.60a		8	3	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅝	WallBus	.84	3.0	7	14	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
27⅞	17¾	WalMu	1.60	6.3	5	13	25½	25¼	25¼	—
35⅝	26⅛	WaltJm	1.80	5.3	6	66	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	
11¾	10	WaltJ pf	1	9.5		z100	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
38	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.5		2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
12⅝	7⅝	WardFd			9	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	Warnaco	.20r	1.9	5	89	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.80	4.6	9	51	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
42⅝	32⅝	WrnCom	s1	2.4	8	307	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅛
110	78⅛	WrnC pf	1.25	1.2		5	106½	106½	106½	—1⅜
27⅝	21½	WarnrL	1.32	6.0	8	997	22⅛	22	22¼	+ ⅛
27½	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	9.5	10	16	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
39	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	4.5	7	11	31⅛	31	31	— ⅜
23⅛	20⅛	WshWt	2.08	9.3	7	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	22¾	WasteM	.70	1.9	13	63	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
29⅝	15	Watkin J	.40	1.6	18	25	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ¼
6⅞	4⅜	WayGos	.24	4.7	51	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	2.9	17	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	10⅞	WebbD	.20	1.3	15	173	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
28⅝	22⅝	WelsMk	s.80	2.8	10	4	u28½	28	28½	+ ⅜
33⅞	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	5.9	5	576	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	— ½
17⅞	10¼	WelFM	1.30e	7.9	8	64	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ¼
50¼	43⅝	WPenP pf	4.50	10.		z10	44	44	44	—1
40	31⅜	WtPlPe	2.80	8.3	5	31	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
14	8⅝	WstclT	g.80			5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
12	7⅜	WnAirL	.40	3.8	3	342	10⅞	10⅝	10½	— ¼
31	23⅞	WAlr pf	2	7.2		13	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	
35	23	WnBnc	1.64	5.1	6	438	32⅝	31⅝	32	— ⅜
48	20¼	WnCoNA	.32	.7	17	262	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	27⅝	WPacln	1	1.8	6	25	54¼	52½	54¼	+1⅜
24⅝	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.4	10	165	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
61	47	WnUn pf	4.90	9.1		2	54	54	54	+ ¼
11⅝	9⅝	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		26	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
24⅞	21	WUTI pf	2.56	12.		3	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
23	16	WestgEl	.97	4.8	5	827	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ½
50½	41½	Wstg pf	3.80	8.6		z50	44	44	44	+1
34	23⅜	Westvac	1.50	4.4	8	97	u34¼	33½	34¼	+1
35	23½	Weyerhr	1	3.0	9	1090	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	— ½
48¼	36⅜	Weyr pf	2.80	6.0		6	47	46½	46½	— ½
39⅝	26¼	WheelF	1.20	3.7	9	71	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ¼
43	29⅞	WheelF pf	2	5.8		10	35½	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
58¼	45	WhelPlt pf	6	13.		z400	46	45½	46	
49½	38½	WhelPlt pf	5	13.		z90	39¼	39¼	39¼	
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	6.4	8	57	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ¼
27⅞	16¾	WhitC	1.40	5.6	6	91	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ¼
43⅝	37	WhitC pfC	3	7.7		4	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	
13⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			3	296	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	— ¼
17⅞	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.3	5	327	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ¼
18⅝	11⅛	Wickes	1.04	6.6	5	79	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅝	6½	Wieboldt	.44	3.6	14	64	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14	Williams	1	4.3	18	610	23⅛	23	23¼	+ ⅛
13¼	6	WilshrO	.14	1.1	41	144	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
33¼	25½	WinDx	1.68	5.4	9	43	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	2½	Winnbgo				131	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	9¼	WinterJ	1	11.	11	16	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
28¾	23⅞	WisEP	2.38	9.7	7	268	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
25⅛	19	WisGas	2.04	8.7	6	9	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
21⅜	17⅛	WiscPL	1.84	9.7	8	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
20⅝	16¼	WiscPS	1.72	9.9	6	50	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅛	Witco	1.40	5.2	6	21	27⅛	26⅜	26⅝	— ½
15¼	10	WitrR	.80	6.7	9	53	12	11⅞	12	
13⅝	7½	WolvrW	.36	3.3	6	91	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
24⅝	12⅛	Wometc	.60	2.6	10	49	23⅜	23	23⅛	
36⅞	15⅜	WoodPt	.48	1.4	17	96	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
32	17⅝	Wolwth	1.60	5.3	7	578	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ¼
44	26⅜	Wolw pf	2.20	5.2		6	42	42	42	—1½
18⅛	5	WorldAir			6	9	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
76⅜	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.3	8	8	74	73½	73⅞	— ¼
17⅝	8⅝	Wurltzr	.48	4.7	9	23	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19	10⅞	Wylain	.80	5.7	7	14	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
10⅝	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.0	10	38	10⅛	9⅞	10	
7⅝	3¼	Wyly			14	47	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
		—X—Y—Z—								
69⅞	50	Xerox	2.40	3.7	10	775	64¼	63⅞	64⅛	— ⅜
28⅞	14¼	XTRA s	.52	2.4	4	48	22⅝	21⅞	22	
18	15⅝	Yates s	.20	1.2	5	36	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25	15	ZaleCp	1.08	4.6	7	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
19¼	12¼	ZalepfA	.80	4.3		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
24⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.3	18	135	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	9¼	ZayreCp			5	12	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
16⅝	12	ZenithR	1	8.2	10	253	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
19½	12½	ZurnInd	.80	4.5	7	77	18	17½	17¾	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments notdesignated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales infull.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution. vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividendareshown for the new stockonly.

Chicago Futures

October 1, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.57	4.70	4.57	4.66	+.15¼
Mar	4.78	4.86½	4.75	4.83½	+.17
May	4.85	4.94¼	4.82½	4.94¼	+.19¾
Jul	4.70	4.78½	4.65½	4.74	+.15½
Sep	4.75	4.85	4.73	4.79	+.13
Dec	4.89	4.89	4.87	4.91½	+.15½

Sales Fri. 16,408.
Total open interest Fri. 63,942, up 842 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.85½	2.92½	2.85½	2.90½	+.08
Mar	2.98	3.05½	2.98	3.04¾	+.07¼
May	3.05	3.13¼	3.05	3.13¼	+.10
Jul	3.11½	3.18	3.11½	3.17¼	+.09¼
Sep	3.15½	3.20½	3.14¾	3.19	+.08½
Dec	3.14½	3.21½	3.14½	3.20	+.08½

Sales Fri. 30,061.
Total open interest Fri. 172,804, off 20 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	7.17	7.37	7.17	7.22½	+.10¼
Jan	7.36	7.54	7.36	7.40¾	+.10¼
Mar	7.56	7.72	7.56	7.59½	+.11¼
May	7.69	7.88	7.69	7.74	+.11½
Jul	7.78½	7.99	7.78½	7.83½	+.08
Aug	7.92	8.01½	7.85	7.87½	+.08¾
Sep	7.84	7.95	7.79	7.80	+.06
Nov	7.82	7.91	7.75½	7.77¾	+.06¼

Sales Fri. 31,758.
Total open interest Fri. 106,987, up 1,048 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	193.50	201.50	193.50	196.40	+3.00
Dec	199.50	206.00	199.50	201.00	+3.00
Jan	202.40	207.50	202.40	202.90	+2.90
Mar	206.00	211.50	206.00	207.30	+2.80
May	209.00	213.00	208.50	210.20	+3.20
Jul	211.50	215.50	211.00	212.30	+2.80
Aug	212.50	216.00	212.50	213.50	+3.00
Sep	213.00	214.00	212.00	212.00	+1.50
Oct	213.00	213.50	212.00	212.00	+1.50

Sales Fri. 18,302.
Total open interest Fri. 49,348, up 1,002 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Oct	27.45	28.05	27.45	27.67	+ .15
Dec	26.90	27.40	26.90	27.02	+ .28
Jan	26.95	27.30	26.85	26.85	+ .20
Mar	26.95	27.25	26.85	26.88	+ .18
May	26.85	27.25	26.80	26.98	+ .22
Jul	26.85	27.35	26.85	26.92	+ .22
Aug	26.90	27.20	26.80	26.85	+ .25
Sep	27.10	27.10	26.75	26.75	+ .30
Oct	26.85	27.00	26.70	26.70	+ .20
Dec				26.60	+ .15

Sales Fri. 12,161.
Total open interest Fri. 60,854, off 125 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.58½	1.63	1.58½	1.61¾	+.04½
Mar	1.72	1.76	1.72	1.74½	+.04½
May	1.79½	1.83½	1.79½	1.81½	+.04¾

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	1.82½	1.85¾	1.82½	1.84	+.03½
Sep				1.83	

Sales Fri. 676.
Total open interest Fri. 5,844, off 37 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	69.75	71.35	69.60	71.15	+1.30
Dec	73.70	74.50	73.35	74.50	+1.50
Jan	72.90	74.30	72.90	74.30	+1.50
Feb	73.00	74.30	73.00	74.30	+1.50
Apr	73.20	74.47	73.00	74.47	+1.50
Jun	74.20	75.25	73.92	75.20	+1.45
Aug	73.25	74.35	73.25	74.25	+1.40
Oct	72.50	73.35	72.50	73.00	+1.15
Dec	73.45	74.47	73.45	74.10	+1.13

Est. sales: 17,638; sales Fri. 27,975.
Total open interest Fri. 75,371, up 2,506 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	81.70	82.90	81.70	82.90	+1.50
Nov	84.35	84.80	83.95	84.80	+1.50
Jan	86.40	87.17	86.10	87.17	+1.50
Mar	87.50	88.52	87.40	88.52	+1.50
Apr	87.65	88.90	87.65	88.90	+1.50
May	87.65	88.60	87.50	88.60	+1.50
Aug	85.90	86.75	85.90	86.75	+1.25

Est. sales: 1,693; sales Fri. 2,401.
Total open interest Fri. 12,425, up 181 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Oct	36.90	36.90	35.90	36.30	+ .40
Dec	37.55	38.45	37.25	37.85	+ .65
Feb	39.50	41.05	39.45	40.77	+1.22
Apr	38.20	39.45	37.95	39.22	+1.27
Jun	41.90	43.30	41.40	42.75	+ .95
Jul	41.90	43.65	41.90	43.40	+1.25
Aug	41.50	42.10	41.50	42.10	+ .90
Oct	40.90	40.90	40.50	40.50	+ .03
Dec	42.90	42.95	41.90	42.50	+ .60

Est. sales: 5,077; sales Fri. 6,839.
Total open interest Fri. 6,155, up 311 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	44.50	46.45	44.35	46.32	+1.87
Mar	44.75	46.67	44.75	46.62	+1.95
May	45.90	47.60	45.90	47.60	+2.00
Jul	46.85	48.90	46.85	48.77	+1.87
Aug	46.00	47.50	46.00	47.50	+2.00

Est. sales: 5,126; sales Fri. 3,541.
Total open interest Fri. 22,062, off 615 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	36.50	36.80	36.50	36.80	+ .30
Nov	36.90	38.60	36.90	37.20	+ .60
Dec	38.70	40.10	38.70	39.00	+ .65
Jan	42.85	42.85	42.00	42.00	+1.15
Feb	44.60	44.60	43.80	43.80	+1.20
Mar	45.20	45.20	44.30	44.30	+1.10
Apr	45.10	45.10	44.20	44.20	+1.10

Sales Fri. 66.
Total open interest Fri. 1,337, off 18 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct	49.70	49.70	49.50	49.50	—2.00
Nov	56.55	57.45	56.55	56.80	+ .30
Dec	61.10	62.70	61.10	62.00	+ .95
Jan	58.50	59.25	58.50	59.00	+1.50

Est. sales: 87; sales Fri. 14.
Total open interest Fri. 252, unchanged from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	256.00	261.10	254.60	261.10	+5.00
Jan	243.50	248.90	241.50	248.50	+4.60
Mar	236.50	242.20	235.30	242.00	+4.80
May	233.00	235.50	232.50	235.00	+4.50
Jul	231.00	235.60	230.00	234.50	+3.90
Sep	230.00	232.50	230.00	232.50	

Est. sales: 1,471; sales Fri. 1,710.
Total open interest Fri. 10,426, up 28 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	200.00	205.50	199.80	205.30	+4.70
Jan	197.30	202.80	197.10	202.50	+5.00
Mar	197.00	203.00	197.00	202.80	+5.50
May	199.00	202.60	199.00	202.60	+3.60
Jul	199.20	202.50	199.00	202.50	+3.50
Sep				203.50	+4.50
Nov				202.00	+3.00
Jan				201.40	+ .90

Sales: Fri. 228.
Total open interest Fri. 3,711, off 55 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	89.95	89.95	89.76	89.83	—.16
Mar	90.44	90.44	90.25	90.34	—.11
Jun	90.97	90.98	90.81	90.91	—.12
Sep	91.28	91.28	91.11	91.17	—.15
Dec	91.44	91.44	91.33	91.38	—.12
Mar	91.46	91.53	91.45	91.52	—.07
Jun	91.55	91.56	91.53	91.56	—.09

Est. sales: 7,656; sales Fri. 9,146. Total open interest Fr

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA 8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	82-10	82-18	81-22	81-23	—23
Mar	82-05	82-05	81-19	81-19	—24
Jun	81-31	82-00	81-18	81-18	—23
Sep	81-28	81-28	81-15	81-16	—23
Dec	81-24	81-24	81-08	81-08	—23
Mar	81-09	81-09	80-31	80-31	—21
Jun	80-30	80-31	80-23	80-23	—24
Sep	80-19	80-19	80-15	80-15	—22
Dec	80-08	80-14	80-07	80-08	—23
Mar	80-06	80-06	79-30	79-30	—26
Jun	79-31	79-31	79-24	79-24	—22

Sales: Fri. 140,346 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 77,849, up 497 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	12.32	12.48	12.32	12.48	+ .25
Mar	11.73	11.82	11.73	11.82	+ .25
Jun	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	+ .25
Sep				10.71	+ .25

Sales Fri. 131 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 1,114, off 4 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	87-13	87-13	86-28	87-00	—25
Mar	87-12	87-12	86-26	86-29	—26
Jun	87-08	87-10	86-21	86-26	—26
Sep	87-06	87-06	86-20	86-25	—25
Dec	87-03	87-04	86-16	86-19	—27
Mar	87-00	87-00	86-14	86-16	—26
Jun	86-29	86-31	86-13	86-13	—26
Sep	86-20	86-28	86-09	86-09	—27
Dec	86-24	86-24	86-06	86-06	—28
Mar	86-18	86-18	86-03	86-03	—29
Jun	86-00	86-00	86-00	86-00	—27

Sales Fri. 9,393 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 65,390, off 1,370 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1850	2.1955	2.1810	2.1940	+ 20
Mar	2.1800	2.1915	2.1785	2.1905	+ 20
Jun	2.1760	2.1760	2.1750	2.1750	— 40
Sep				2.1600	

Est sales 1,671; sales Fri. 2,167.
Total open interest Fri. 6,312, off 266 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8650	.8653	.8630	.8652	—06
Mar	.8655	.8675	.8652	.8673	—07
Jun	.8685	.8687	.8675	.8684	—14
Sep	.8700	.8710	.8670	.8710	—05
Dec	.8750	.8750	.874	.8740	

Est sales 1,856; sales Fri. 5,070.
Total open interest Fri. 14,907, up 1,755 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5820	.5835	.5804	.5830	+42
Mar	.5880	.5918	.5880	.5910	+44
Jun	.5945	.5998	.5945	.5985	+55
Sep	.6035	.6060	.6030	.6040	+35

Est sales 2,556; sales Fri. 3,364.
Total open interest Fri. 12,727, off 599 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec				.24000	

Est sales 0; sales Fri. 0.
Total open interest Fri. 2, unchanged from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004491	.004497	.004479	.004481	—18
Mar	.004558	.004560	.004542	.004542	—13
Jun	.004620	.004620	.004620	.004620	

Est sales 1,292; sales Fri. 2,206.
Total open interest Fri. 5,372, up 701 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6616	.6648	.6602	.6626	+ 43
Mar	.6775	.6837	.6772	.6803	+ 45
Jun	.6949	.7010	.6949	.6970	+ 64
Sep	.7180	.7210	.7180	.7195	+115

Est sales 2,402; sales Fri. 2,578.
Total open interest Fri. 14,546, off 249 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	143.75	147.00	143.40	147.00	+4.00
Mar	144.50	148.10	144.50	148.10	+4.00
May	146.25	149.70	146.25	149.70	+4.00
Jul	150.00	151.25	150.00	151.25	+3.95

Est. 1,592; sales Fri. 766.
Total open interest Fri. 6,262, up 74 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	66.10	66.52	65.10	65.20	+0.06
Dec	65.75	66.42	65.20	65.54	+0.12
Mar	66.81	67.39	66.30	66.65	+0.04
May	68.10	68.55	67.70	67.70	
Jul	69.10	69.35	68.75	68.75	+0.05
Oct	69.60	69.60	69.60	69.30	+0.05
Dec	69.40	69.99	69.60	69.60	+0.35

Est. 8,250; sales Fri. 7,250.
Total open interest Fri. 6,992, up 410 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	107.50	113.00	107.50	112.70	+8.10
Dec	112.00	113.00	112.00	113.00	+6.00
Jan	112.60	112.60	112.00	112.60	+6.00
Mar	112.00	112.00	110.50	112.00	+6.00
May	110.90	111.80	110.00	111.80	+6.00
Jul	111.00	111.60	110.00	111.60	+6.00
Sep	111.40	111.40	110.40	111.40	+6.00
Dec	111.00	111.20	109.90	111.20	+6.00
Jan	111.00	111.15	111.00	111.15	+6.00
Mar	111.05	111.05	111.05	111.05	+6.00
May	110.00	111.00	110.00	111.00	+6.00
Jul	111.00	111.00	109.50	111.00	+6.00

Est. 5,000; sales Fri. 15,601.
Total open interest Fri. 63,825, up 290 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz.					
Oct	1725.0	1734.0	1725.0	1788.0	+140.0
Dec	1720.0	1720.0	1720.0	1720.0	+40.0
Jan	1733.0	1733.0	1733.0	1733.0	+40.0
May	1835.6	1836.6	1835.6	1845.6	+40.0

Est. 6,500; sales Fri. 7,255.
Total open interest Fri. 167,723, off 563 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	600.00	700.00	590.00	632.30	+44.00
Jan	584.30	584.30	584.30	584.30	+15.00
Apr	588.60	588.60	588.60	588.60	+15.00
Oct	598.20	598.20	598.20	598.20	+15.00
Jan	602.20	602.20	602.20	6 2.20	+15.00

Est. 633; sales Fri. 1,573.
Total open interest Fri. 8,563, off 636 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	406.00	421.00	405.00	416.00	+21.00
Dec	416.50	424.50	414.00	424.50	+20.00
Feb	426.00	432.80	421.00	432.80	+20.00
Apr	434.50	440.90	431.00	440.90	+20.00
Jun	441.00	448.60	440.00	448.60	+20.00
Aug	448.00	456.30	448.00	456.30	+20.00
Oct	457.00	464.00	457.00	464.00	+20.00
Dec	463.00	471.50	462.50	471.50	+20.00
Feb	475.50	478.90	473.00	478.90	+20.00
Apr	486.10	486.10	486.10	486.10	+20.00
Jun	489.00	489.00	489.00	493.30	+20.00

Est. 23,000; sales Fri. 23,203.
Total open interest Fri. 172,208, up 38 from Thur.

Cash Prices

October 1, 1979

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.09	1.55
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	312.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	89-90	89-70
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	0.35
Copper elect., lb	99⅝	67⅛
Tin (Straits), lb	7.8885	6.7412
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35½	.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	18.000	5.68
Gold N.Y., oz	415.00	217.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 1, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,194.50 f	1,188.20 f
Reuters	1,649.90	1,659.8
Dow Jones Spot	420.36	415.92
D.J. Futures	427.51	420.51

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 1, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Halliburtn	411,500	78⅞	—4⅛
Gulf Resrc	370,800	21½	+1⅝
Franklin Mt	327,400	10⅝	+ ⅝
LouLd Exp	310,600	46½	+ ⅝
IBM s	261,400	67⅝	— ⅛
CentSo West	217,900	14	
Mobil s	211,400	51¼	— ⅜
AmExpress	187,300	32⅞	— ½
FedNat Mtg	185,400	17½	— ¼
CaterpTr	183,200	54⅝	—1⅛
AmerT&T	171,600	55⅛	+ ⅛
MinnMM	165,000	50⅝	—1⅛
Exxon	162,200	58¼	— ¾
DowChem	160,500	32½	— ⅛
SntFeInt	155,800	30½	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	25.05	40.83
Advanced	426	931
Volume Up (millions)	6.65	10.52
Declined	1,032	931
Volume Down (millions)	15.57	21.41
Unchanged	405	404
Total Issues	1,863	1,847
New highs	34	98
New lows	51	42

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	875.26	877.73	866.55	872.95	—5.63
20 Trn	259.45	260.23	256.67	258.83	—2.44
15 Util	106.09	106.60	105.38	105.92	—0.98
65 Stk	307.48	308.47	304.53	306.48	—2.38

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	109.19	107.70	108.56	—0.76
Industrials	121.96	120.29	121.29	—0.80
Utilities	51.01	50.40	50.69	—0.29
Finance	13.29	13.08	13.18	—0.16
Transp.	15.58	15.37	15.45	—0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.84	61.66	61.84	—0.40
Industrials	69.38	69.14	69.38	—0.46
Transp.	51.60	51.53	51.55	—0.36
Utilities	37.97	37.92	37.93	—0.16
Finance	66.24	66.07	66.24	—0.63

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
September 28	127,194	299,076	712
September 27	122,036	286,311	850
September 26	124,664	325,416	1,031
September 25	117,622	324,690	687
September 24	145,831	365,390	1,323

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Damson Oil	301,400	21	+2½
DorchstrGas n	75,500	21¼	+1¼
TubosMex s	74,200	8⅝	— ⅛
McCull Oil	72,100	8½	+ ¼
SundanceO	68,800	38⅞	+1½
Syntex Corp	65,400	36½	— ⅜
GtBas Pet	61,700	18	+ ¾
AtlasCM	55,700	3⅞	— ¼
HouOilM	55,600	20¼	
BowValley g	54,700	34⅛	+ ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.04	5.82
Advanced	225	242
Volume Up (millions)	1.63	2.51
Declined	307	383
Volume Down (millions)	0.87	2.77
Unchanged	232	226
Total Issues	764	851
New highs	N.A.	29
New lows	N.A.	9

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.31	224.14	225.31	+0.33

New York Futures

October 1, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.45	6.55	6.45	6.50	+0.06
Mar	8.20	8.20	8.00	8.28	+0.32
Apr	10.05	10.05	9.95	10.00	+0.28
May	11.86	11.08	10.65	11.08	+0.50

Est. 622; sales Fri. 784.
Total open interest Fri. 4,323, up 50 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	213.80	216.50	213.00	216.29	+ 2.48
Mar	202.00	205.05	201.75	205.01	+ 3.95
May	197.75	201.00	197.75	201.00	+ 3.75
Jul	196.00	199.10	196.00	199.08	+ 3.64
Sep	195.75	198.25	195.75	198.25	+ 3.50
Dec	194.00	196.00	194.00	196.00	+ 3.75

Est. 3,090; sales Fri. 2,469.
Total open interest Fri. 12,479, up 111 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	11.25	11.70	11.25	11.66	+0.65
Mar	12.15	12.06	11.86	12.06	+0.50
May	12.42	12.29	12.10	12.29	+0.50
Jul	12.79	12.60	12.40	12.60	+0.50
Sep	12.90	12.95	12.72	12.95	+0.50
Oct	12.70	13.10	12.87	13.10	+0.50
Mar	14.25	14.25	14.00	13.98	

Est. 7,020; sales Fri. 18,410.
Total open interest Fri. 61,442, off 4,816 from Thur.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—34

Albertsons	Franklin Mt	LouLd Exp
Alco Stand	GiffdHill s	Marsh Mcl.
AGenConv	Goodrich	Natl. Bhvs.
Callah Mng	Gulf Resrc	Pac Tin
CompRLk gs	GHRes pfB	Petrolane s
Cascde NGs	GifRs pfC	PogoProd
Coopln cvpf	Hecla Mng	Richardsn
Divers Ind	Hershy Fds	Rosario Res
DowJones	Int Rectif	TexPac Ld
Enserch	Itek Corp	WelsMkt s
ExCellO	KerrMcG	Westvaco
FedExpress		

NEW LOWS—51

AVXCp s	Fst Penna	PubSvc Col
AmAir 2.18pf	GaPw 7.80pf	PSEG 2.17pf
AmBrd 2.75pf	GaPw 7.72pf	PSEG 7.70pf
AmCan pf	JhnMnv 5.40pf	PSEG 7.52pf
AmEl Pw	KLM Airl	PSEG 7.40pf
ArizPSv pf	KCSthn pf	PSEG 9.62pf
BaltGE pfB	LamsnSesn s	StPaul Sec
CentSo West	LiggGrp 7pf	SingerCo pf
ChespkVa s	LongILt pfO	SouNET pfA
ClnG 9.28pf	MinnMM	SoRy 2.60pf
CocaCola	NEngPw pf	Swest PSvc
CwE 2.37pf	NYS 3.75pf	Textf Ind
CnPw 2.23pr	NSPw 7.84pf	TWC 1.90pf
DaytPL pfF	OhE 3.90pf	UGICp pf
DetE 7.45pf	OhPow pfG	UnEl 7.44pf
DukeP pfK	PaPL 8.40pf	Vestaur Sec
East Kodak	PotEl 4.04pf	VaEP 8.60pf

International Stock Indexes

October 1, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	91.40	92.10	94.30	88.20
Brussels (2)	138.33	138.43	138.43	107.71
Frankfurt (3)	143.89	144.02	159.63	134.8
London 30	466.80	470.70	588.60	446.8
London 500 (4)	275.77	276.70	307.45	237.6
Milan (5)	92.49	91.01	92.49	55.6
Paris (6)	140.02	139.61	140.19	78.10
Sydney (7)	Closed	687.81	687.81	545.71
Tokyo (8)	462.90	462.93	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,577.89	6,560.61	6,577.89	5,925.37
Zurich (10)	345.20	344.40	345.20	300.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Belgium

Solvay		
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	59,887.	47,702.
Profits	1,923.	1,226.

United States

Avco		
3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	474.2	437.1
Profits	34.5	32.1
Per share	2.29	2.33
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,400.	1,300.
Profits	101.00	95.00
Per share	6.87	7.09

Chessie System		
3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	460.4	458.3
Profits	22.4	45.
Per Share	1.12	2.30
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,400.	1,200.
Profits	67.7	15.7
Per Share	3.41	0.80

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, October 1, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	94½	95½
Argentina 9⅞-84	94	95
Ashland 7½-82	93	94
Australia 8¼-91	88¾	89½
Australia 8¼-92	85	86
Avco 10¼-87	87	88
BTokyo 7⅝-84	87	88
Barclays 8½-92	86½	87½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	87¾	88¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	85	86
Beneficial 9¾-87	95	96
BFCE 8¾-83	94½	95½
Canpac 9¾-89	95¼	96¼
Carter H.H. 9¼-86	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	88	89
Charbonag 8¾-81	94¾	95¾
CNT 9½-86	95	96
Comalco 10¼-91	96	97
Cons. Foods 7½-91	82¾	83¾
Continental 9⅝-86	95¾	96¾
Dome Pet. 10-94	93¼	94¼
Dominion 10¼-84	96	97
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	94½	95½
DSM 8¼-88	89½	90½
EEC 8¼-82	93	94
EEC 7¾-84	89¾	90¾
ECS 9-93	90¾	91¾
ECS 8¾-97	85½	86½
EdF 9⅞-86	95½	96½
EIB 8-84	90¾	91¾
EIB 8¾-93	87½	88½
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	94¼	95¼
Eurofima 8½-83	93¾	94¾
EDC 9¾-84	97¼	98¼
Finland 9½-86	93½	94½
Genstar 10-89	93¼	94¼
GMAC 9¼-86	94¼	95¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	88	89
Gould 9¾-85	95½	96½
GTE 9¾-89	92½	93½
GulfWest 9¾-84	89	90
Home Oil 9½-86	94	95
Hudson Bay 10-94	95¼	96¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	93	94
ITT 9½-89	92½	93½
Kennecott 9½-86	90¾	91¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	89¾	90¼
Kockums 8-83	92	93
Manitoba 8¾-83	93¾	94¾
Manitoba 9½-89	93¼	94¼
Michelin 10-94	94¼	95¼
Midld Intl 8¼-86	91¾	92¾
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	93	94
NBrunswick 9-83	95½	96½
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	92½	93½
Newfoundld 10-94	95½	96½
NZealand 8½-83	93½	94½
Norskhyd 8½-92	86½	87½
Norway 9½-84	96¾	97¾
NScotia 9¾-89	93¾	94¾
Occidental 10¼-84	95½	96½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	87¾	88¾
Penney JC 8½-83	92¾	93¾
Pennwalt 9¾-84	96¾	97¾
Pepsico 9¼-84	95¾	96¾
Portland 10-84	94¾	95¾
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	91¾	92¾
Queb. Pro. 9-95	87¾	88¾
Saabscania 8½-89	86½	87½
Shell 8-86	89½	90½
Shell 7½-87	88¼	89¼
Stind 8¾-88	91½	92½
StatOil 9¾-89	94½	95½
Sweden 9¾-84	97	98
Transocean 8-86	92	93
Unilever 9¼-87	94¾	95¾
UnOil 7½-87	91¾	92¾
UnBis 9-89	90	91
Utah 8-87	89½	90½
Vwagen 7¾-87	85¾	86¾
Warner L. 9-84	94½	95½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	147	149
BBC 4¼-93	102½	103½
Beatrice 6¾-91	100½	102½
Beatrice 4½-92	82	84
Beecham 6¾-92	108½	110
Boots 6¾-93	102½	103½
Borden 6¾-91	94	96
Borden 5-92	84	86
BroadHale 4¾-87	70	72
Carnation 4-88	70½	72½
CIBA G. 4-94	98	99½
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	84	86
Cr Suisse 4¾-91	135	137
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	113	114
Commint 4¼-86	82½	84½
Dartind 4¾-87	75½	77½
EastKodak 4½-88	76	78
Ford 6-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	76	78
Galveston 8¾-94	111	112
GenElec 4¼-87	77	79
GenFoods 4⅝-82	88½	90½
Gillette 4¾-87	69	71
GulWestn 5-88	83½	85½
Honda 5½-89	102	103
Honneywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6¾-97	98	99
INA 6-97	93	95
ISE 6¼-89	86	88
ITT 4¾-87	72½	74½
Lear 8-89	103	104
MorganJP 4¼-87	93	95
Nabisco 5¼-88	96	98
OwensIll 4½-87	108½	110½
PenneyJC 4½-87	72½	74½
RCA 5-88	76	78
Revlon 4⅞-87	123½	125½
Sperry 4¾-88	94	96
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	78	80
Texas 7½-93	84	86
Tyco 8½-88	109	111
UBS 5-89	118	119½
UnCarb 4¾-82	88	90
WarnLamb 4½-87	74	76
WarnLamb 4¼-88	68	70
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

	Med.	Long.
Monday	93.329	85.940
Previous	93.361	85.999

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 1, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9295	4.2316	111.00 *	47.27 *	0.2409	—	6.86 *	124.57 *	37.95 *
Brussels (a)	28.13	61.6775	16.174	6.886	3.515 *	14.57575	—	18.153	5.53
Frankfurt	1.739	3.8125	—	42.85 *	2.171 x	90.14 *	6.182 *	112.40 *	34.17 *
London (b)	2.1903	—	3.8115	8.93925	1,755.50	4.2245	61.64	3.39625	11.135
Milan	801.05	1,757.50	461.00	196.30	—	415.34	28.499	516.50	157.50
New York (c)	—	2.19625	1.73705	4.1025	801.65	1.9287	28.075	1.54625	5.09285
Paris	4.08375	8.961	234.93 *	—	5.101 x	211.70 *	14.5335 *	263.38 *	80.29 *
Zurich	1.5473	3.38855	88.9604 *	37.904 *	0.1932	80.2073 *	5.4963 *	—	30.39615 *
ECU	1.43125	0.652555	2.48536	5.84146	1,146.43	2.76031	40.2181	2.21557	7.27003

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.225 ; Canadian $: 1.1612 ; Danish krone: 5.0797 ; Escudo: N.A. ; Hong Kong $: 4.967 ; Irish £: 2.1425 ; Norw. krone: 4.8655 ; Pesetas: 66.03 ; Schilling: 12.525 ; Singapore $: 2.148 ; Swedish krona: 4.1195 ; Yen: 225.20 .

£ Sterling: 1.02395 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

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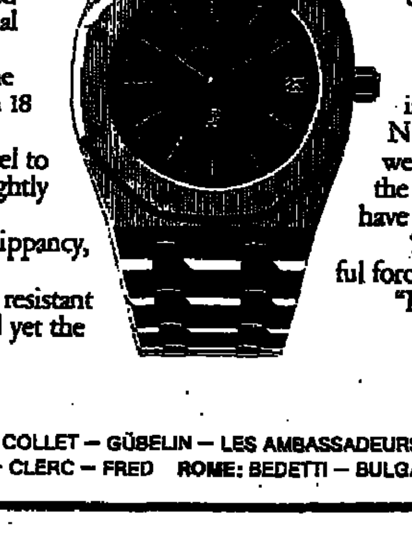
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"A price like that," he teased, "and they don't conceal the screws?"

"Actually," I pointed out, "those tiny hexagonal screws, as you call them, are an intrinsic part of the design. Eight of them. In 18 carat gold. Locking the distinctive geometric bezel to the face of the watch. Tightly as a porthole."

For all my friend's flippancy, he was fascinated.

Royal Oak is water resistant to a depth of 300 ft. And yet the



case encloses one of the slimmest self-winding calendar movements ever created.

"But why Royal Oak?" he persisted. "Originally," I explained, "the Royal Oak watch was designed in stainless steel and named after two British Royal Navy steel ships of the turn of the century. These were named "Royal Oak" after the hollow tree where the future King Charles II of England is reputed to have found refuge from his enemies."

"We might say," he ventured, "a symbol of powerful force protecting a precious life within."

"I couldn't have put it better myself," I said.

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie. LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF
PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI ZURICH: GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER

AKENI

"Service to the Individual"
Cash Currency Bank Note middle rates week ending Friday, September 28, 1979.

Currency	U.S.$
Algeria 100 Dinar	10.65
Angola 100 Kwanza	0.40
Egypt 1 Pound	1.30
Ghana 1 Cedi	0.05
India 100 Rupees	9.50
Iran 100 Riyal	0.87
Kenya 100 Shs.	9.90
Libya 1 Dinar	1.85
Malawi 1 Kwacha	0.40
Morocco 100 Dirham	20.25
Mozambique 100 Esc.	0.50
Madagascar 100 Fr.	0.23
Mauritius 100 Rupees	12.50
Nigeria 1 Naira	0.87
Pakistan 100 Rupees	9.00
Rhodesia 1 Dollar	0.45
Russia 1 Rubel	0.23
S.A. Rand 1 Rand	1.00
Tanzania 100 Shs.	8.00
Uganda 100 Shs.	0.05
Zaire 1 Zaire	0.14
Zambia 1 Kw.	0.55

Other Currency rates available on request.
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Switzerland.
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Telex: 58 598 (Aksi CH).

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
— A—A—A —
9¾ AAR .44 3.6 7 8 12¾ 12¼ 12¼— ¼
3½ AAV .20 4.7 6 2 4¼ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
6⅝ APS .44 4.9 6 3 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
1 ATI 20 2½ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
7 AVC 5 17 10½ 10 10½+ ½
3⅜ AZL 18 68 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ¼
7¼ AcmeU .30 1.9 16 12 15½ 15¼ 15½— ¼
2⅞ Action 9 3⅛ 3¼ 3¼
7¼ ActonCp .30b 2.7 7 35 11⅛ 10⅞ 11¼+ ⅜
7½ AdamR .12 .5 16 6 22¼ 22 22 — ¼
13¼ AdobeO .20 .5 32 175 39½ 38½ 38⅞+1
1½ AeolsCp 8 148 1⅞ 1½ 1½
9½ AeroFlo .50e 2.6 4 2 19½ 19½ 19½— ⅛
5¼ AirExpr n 13 14 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅝
4½ AlskAir .30r 4.4 7 59 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝
5 Alcolac .18 1.7 10 36 10⅜ 10½ 10⅝— ⅜
2⅞ AlgAir wtD 32 4⅞ 4¼ 4¼— ¼
27½ AlgAir pf 3 9.1 5 33⅛ 33 33 — ½
5⅛ AlmySt .20e 3.1 7 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
3⅞ Alphain .10e .6 13 32 15⅝ 15⅜ 15½+ ¼
8⅝ Altamil .20e 1.3 5 6 16¼ 16 16 — ⅛
13-16 Altec 19 5 1⅛ 1 1⅛+ ⅛
12 AlterFd .50 2.0 8 4 u25¼ 25 25¼+ ¼
21⅜ Amdhl .40 1.9 9 149 21⅜ d21¼ 21⅛— ¼
7½ AmAgro .40 2.2 9 1 18½ 18½ 18½— ½
6⅞ AmBilt .12e 1.0 6 10 11½ 11½ 11½
7⅛ ABusPd .40 3.5 7 10 11⅛ 11¼ 11⅜
8⅝ AContrl .56 3.4 8 2 16¼ 16¼ 16¼— ⅛
7 AGorPd .34 2.3 6 5 14½ 14¼ 14½+ ¼
2¼ AIsraeli .06e 2.2 2 93 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
6½ AMzeA .48 4.3 7 9 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ AMdBld s 16 78 10⅝ 9⅞ 10
8¼ AMotIn .30 2.4 6 9 12⅜ 12¼ 12½— ¼
12½ AmSeat .40 3.1 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
8 AmTec .64 7.4 4 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
2½ Andrea .32 7.3 9 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
8½ AngloC .20e 1.0 9 58 19⅝ 19⅛ 19¼
6⅛ Anthony .40 3.7 4 25 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
7½ ApiDta .16 1.4 11 25 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
5¼ ApldDev 23 122 5⅜ 5½ 5⅝
15⅝ AqutCd g.47 157 25⅞ 25⅜ 24⅝— ⅛
6 ArrowA .20 2.4 6 74 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
6⅛ Arundel .10e 1.2 5 42 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
12 Asomer g.40 101 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
¾ AskinSvc 20 2½ 2¼ 2¼
6⅛ Astrex 10 10 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜— ¼
⅛ Atco Ind 4 13-16 13-16 13-16
1⅞ AtlsCM .08e 2.4 11 557 3½ 3⅛ 3⅜— ⅛
3⅝ Audiotr .16 2.6 7 9 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
18½ Augat s .40 1.7 15 74 24⅛ 23½ 23½— ⅞
1⅞ AutoTrn 25 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
1⅞ AutmRad 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
4⅛ AVEMC .40 4.2 8 x32 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
16½ Avondl 1.20 6.4 25 x1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ Avdin 13 62 18⅝ 18 18 — ⅝
— B—B—B —
1 BRT 3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
9 Badger .80 7.0 5 1 11½ 11½ 11½— ⅛
2⅝ Baker .20 4.1 4 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
21¼ Baldor s .20 .8 15 60 24⅝ 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅜
15⅛ BanFd 1.62e 7.6 16 21¼ 21 21¼+ ¼
1⅛ Bangor wt 58 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
7 Banistr g.30 2.6 25 11⅝ 11½ 11½
3 BarcoCa .12 2.7 15 33 4½ 4⅜ 4½
3⅛ BarnesE 13 11 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
6½ Barnwl .20 1.8 16 11½ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
8⅛ BarryR s.16 1.7 10 99 9½ 9¼ 9½+ ⅜
3⅛ BarthS 35 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
2½ Bartons 23 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
2⅝ BaruchF 42 43 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
2½ BergEnt 5 1 7 7 7
5⅛ BergnB .24 2.5 6 17 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ BrgB pf1.15 6.4 1 18 18 18
1⅜ BerntzO 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
1⅞ Berven 10 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
4⅞ Beverly .18e 2.0 12 x103 9⅝ 8⅞ 9
8¼ BicPen .48 4.5 8 24 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ¼
17⅛ BinkMf 1b 5.4 6 7 18⅝ 18½ 18½— ⅛
16⅛ Blount .64 3.3 5 26 19⅝ 19¼ 19¼+ ⅛
3½ BodinAp 10 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
14⅝ BowVall g.10 547 34¼ 33⅝ 34⅛+ ¼
3 Bowmar 39 53 5⅜ 5⅛ 5½+ ⅛
12⅝ Bowne .48 2.0 6 18 23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅝+ ⅛
5½ BradfdN .26 2.6 7 45 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
3⅛ Branch .20 5.3 4 20 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
8¼ Braniff wt 17 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
13 Brascan 1a 4.3 6 77 23⅛ 22⅞ 23⅛+ ⅛
11½ BristBr .60 2.3 10 x1 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
BrooksP s.40 3.0 9 6 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜
1 BrownCo wt 22 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
26½ BrnFA 1.16 3.2 11 5 36⅛ 35⅞ 35⅞— ⅛
27¼ BrnFB 1.16 3.1 11 9 37⅝ 37 37⅝
4 BrnF pf .40 9.4 4 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+ ⅛
10⅛ Buell .50 4.8 5 x1 10½ 10½ 10½— ⅛
1⅞ Burgess 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
8⅝ Burnsin .60 3.9 9 9 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
— C—C—C —
10 CK Pet .16 .9 39 154 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
5⅝ CDI 6 40 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
6½ CHB Fd .57t 7.2 5 9 8 7⅞ 7⅞
3⅛ CMI Cp .05e 1.2 6 15 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
9⅛ CRS .30 2.4 6 4 12¼ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
4⅛ CagleA .05e 1.0 2 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
13 Caldor .50 2.1 8 42 24⅛ 23⅞ 23⅞
4½ Calcomp 38 11 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
27⅛ CalPtC 2 4.3 7 1 46⅜ 46⅜ 46⅜— ⅝
11⅛ Camco .30 1.1 12 12 27 27 27 + ¼
6¼ Campnll n 3 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
4 CmpChb g. 102 10⅝ 10⅛ 10¼
6⅝ CdnHmst g 98 19½ 19¼ 19½+ ¼
5⅛ CdMarc g.40 9 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅛
12½ CdnMer g 4 19⅝ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
14⅜ CdnOcc g.58a 26 36½ 36 36½
48 CdSupO g 340 138 135 137⅛+ ⅜
3½ CapitlFd .20 6.2 4 15 3¼ d 3⅛ 3¼— ⅛
3 Caresso .05e 1.5 7 18 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼— ⅛
25 Carnat 1.50 5.7 7 88 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛— ¼
20 CaroEn s 9 2 21¾ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
13⅝ CastlAM 1b 5.9 5 7 17⅛ 17 17 — ⅛
6⅛ Cavitrn .10e .9 88 1 11½ 11½ 11½— ⅛
5½ CentSe .70e 10. 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
18½ Cens pf 1.25 5.7 z100 u22 22 22 +1
3½ CtryFa .05e .7 6 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
12⅝ Cenvill 1.20 6.7 5 25 18⅝ 17½ 18 + ⅛
3⅝ Cetec .12 2.3 9 25 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛+ ⅛
1 ChampHo 135 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼
13⅛ ChartM s 7 7 18½ 18¼ 18½
6⅛ ChrtM pf.75 11. 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
18⅝ ChiefDv g s 85 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝
6⅝ ChildWld 6 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
6½ ChiltnCp .30 4.5 4 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
13 CircleK 1.10 5.1 9 2 21½ 21⅛ 21½
7⅛ Citation .56 5.1 7 38 11 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
23 CitBkNJ 2 8.1 5 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
10⅝ CityGas .92 4.6 9 18 20⅜ 20 20⅛+ ¼
7⅛ Clarmt .30e 2.5 21 u12 12 12 + ⅛
3⅛ ClarkC .21e 3.9 5 5 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ⅛
5⅝ Clarostat 6 5 10 10 10
13⅝ Clausng s.88 4.9 8 2 18 18 18 — ⅛
2⅝ Cohu .16e 3.1 11 9 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
14⅝ Colemn .92 5.8 7 34 16⅜ 15½ 15½— ¼
9 ColCmt 52 147 11 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
6¼ Colwell .60 3.2 12 13 19 18½ 18½— ½
25⅝ Cominco 3 217 41½ 41 41½
15⅛ ComAll .50 2.2 8 6 23 22⅞ 23
13⅛ ComA pf1.60 12. 4 13½ 13½ 13½— ⅛
9¼ ComMtl .60 2.5 4 16 24⅛ 24 24 — ¼
26½ Comdint s 19 47 28⅝ 27⅝ 28 —1⅛
1½ ComdrCp 15 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
8⅛ Compo s .20 2.2 10 19 9½ 9¼ 9¼+ ⅛
4⅝ CompuD 6 3 5⅛ 5¼ 5¼
10⅝ Conchm .80 5.0 6 8 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
2⅝ ConcrdF 9 3 3 3
8⅛ Condec .30t 2.6 11 4 2 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
16⅝ Conrock .90a 2.6 10 3 34½ 34½ 34½
3½ Conroy .16 3.4 5 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ ConsOG 114 21⅝ 20⅝ 21 + ⅛
8⅝ ConsRel .60 4.8 9 40 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
4 ContMtl 6 8 5 5 5
⅛ ContTel wt 10 ⅛ d1-16 1-16—1-16
5¼ Cookin .20e 3.0 8 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
2⅝ CoopJr 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
13 CoreLb .28 1.1 21 38 26 25⅝ 26 + ⅜
14⅛ Cornlius .80 4.5 8 3 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
9½ CrestOil s.16 .7 46 66 22⅝ 22 22⅛— ⅝
18 Crompt 1.40 4.4 5 10 32½ 32 32 — ⅜
22 CrossAT 1.20 3.8 10 17 31⅝ 31⅜ 31⅝+ ⅛
30⅝ CwnCP s.80 2.1 3 x136 38⅛ 36⅝ 38¼+1⅝
6⅝ CrownIn s.28 4.1 3 3 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
9⅝ CrutcR .36 2.3 30 522 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝+ ⅛
16½ CrystlO s.36 1.5 30 97 24½ 23⅞ 24⅜+ ⅛
15 CubicCp .60 3.5 6 30 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 — ½
16¼ Curtice 1.10b 5.5 6 7 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
1½ Cyprus 13 3 2⅞ 3 — ⅛
13⅛ Cyprus pf1.70 11. 1 15½ 15½ 15½+ ¼
— D—D—D —
2⅝ DCL 7 2 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
2½ DWG .29t 10. 6 13 3 2⅞ 2⅞
2⅝ DamonC 6 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
⅛ Damson 30 16 u21 17⅝ 21 +2½
7½ DataAC n 7 17 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞— ¼
12⅝ Datapd .30 1.7 18 181 17⅝ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
9 DayMn .25e 1.3 14 265 u19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛+1
1⅛ DeRose 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
2½ Decoratr .24 8.7 11 29 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
13½ DelLabs .48 3.0 15 8 16⅝ 16⅛ 16¼
6 DelhiO .10e .5 24 52 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½
7 DelwdF .40 4.7 14 7 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ¼
21⅝ Depsitr s1.40 5.9 5 5 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
9⅝ DevCpA 4 11 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
14½ DevonGp s 5 z9250 19½ 18⅞ 19 +3
2⅝ Digicon 27 41 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
1 Diodes 8 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
1⅜ DisFab 6 3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
29 DomeP g s 479 43⅛ 42⅝ 43⅛+ ⅛
17¼ Domtr g1.80a 25 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
17½ DorcGas n.20 .9 8 755 21½ 19⅝ 21⅛+1⅛
10⅝ Downey s.32 3.0 4 x9 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
8 DrivHarr 19 15 u17 15⅝ 16½+ ⅛
7 DrFair .40 4.7 17 48 8⅝ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
3-16 Dunlop .09e 6.9 8 10 15-16 15-16 15-16+1-16
13 DpixPd 1 3.7 5 9 27⅝ 27 27⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ DurTst .40b 3.7 11 14 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
2⅛ Dynictn 152 252 9⅝ 8⅝ 9⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ Dyneer .84 3.3 8 1 25½ 25½ 25½
— E—E—E —
3⅛ EAC .36 6.7 15 12 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
8½ EECO .24 1.5 14 3 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
11¼ EarthRes 1 3.6 10 x276 27½ 26½ 27⅛+1
16½ EsmCo 1.20 6.8 6 2 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
3⅛ EazorE .24 7.4 6 4 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
1⅜ Edmos 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
15⅛ EDO .60 2.5 10 6 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
8⅛ Ehren .10a 1.1 41 9⅝ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
3 ElAudD 4 7 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
15⅛ Electrog 1 3.5 9 129 u28½ 25⅞ 28¼+3
23⅛ ElecAm 1.40 4.6 6 20 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛—1½
10 Elsinor n. 18 68 11⅝ 11⅛ 11½
6⅛ EntrRd 6 47 9½ 9⅛ 9⅜+ ½
5⅝ EngyRs .24 2.2 20 41 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
6 Espey .20e 2.1 14 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ¼
2⅝ EtzLav .20e 3.0 8 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
13 EvansAr .40 2.7 9 20 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
4⅛ Execive 8 11 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
— F—F—F —
6⅛ FPA .40 2.7 2 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅜
3⅜ FSF Ind .12 2.7 13 4⅝ 4½ 4½
9⅝ Fabind s 4 8 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
3¼ FairTex 5 14 4⅝ 4 4¼— ⅛
1 FairNob 16 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼+ ⅛
2⅝ FamRc 7 4 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
8⅝ FannyF .50e 2.9 6 2 17½ 17½ 17½— ⅛
8½ FayDrg .24b 2.0 8 11 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅜
14 FedMar1 .30i 5 14 14 14
14¼ FedRt 1.40 8.2 19 2 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ FedRes 30 227 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅞

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
7 3⅛ Fidelco 7 13 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
20½ 12¼ FinGen .40b 2.0 9 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 7½ FtConn .70 12. 6 x5 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ¼
24⅝ 17⅝ FtSLSh 1b 4.9 4 3 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ⅜
15⅝ 10 FischrP 1t 8.0 7 20 12½ 12½ 12½
9⅝ 3⅜ FlanEnt 43 4 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
29 17⅝ FlightSf s.16 .6 20 29 26⅛ 25⅞ 25⅞— ⅜
16 7⅛ FlaRck .22e 1.4 9 48 15⅝ 15½ 15½— ⅜
29 9⅛ FlowGen 17 13 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅜
16 10⅛ Flowers .44 4.0 6 9 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
22⅝ 15⅝ FlukeJ s 14 22 21 20 20⅝— ¼
7⅝ 5⅝ Foodrm .50 8.5 4 11 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
12⅝ 6 FooteM .45e 3.6 15 3 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅜
48 28 Foote pf2.20 5.0 1 44¼ 44¼ 44¼— ⅜
69 56 FordCan g5a z170 61 61 61
19⅝ 9⅛ ForestC .10 .6 18 13 17⅝ 17½ 17½
11⅛ 3¼ ForestLab 19 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 4¼ FrankinRf .06e .5 54 12 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛
10⅝ 5⅛ Franks .36 3.7 6 11 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
13 8 Frionas .40 4.6 3 13 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
8 5⅝ Frischs .30b 4.5 4 x6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
15⅝ 9⅛ FrontA .20b 1.8 5 3 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝— ⅛
7⅜ 4 FrontA wt 14 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼— ⅝
— G—G—G —
6½ 3 GIT 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
9 4⅝ GRI .30 6.3 7 95 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝
2⅝ 1⅛ GTI 13 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ Galaxy .06i 1.0 6 12 6 5⅝ 6
12⅝ 6⅝ Garan .60 6.8 5 2 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
28½ 15 GatLief .40b 1.7 11 23 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅜
26 18⅝ GelmSc n 19 3 22⅝ 22 22½— ⅛
5 2⅝ GnEmp .32b 7.5 5 12 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼+ ⅛
10½ 4¼ GenExp 105 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
5 2½ GnHous 4 18 2½ d 2⅜ 2½— ⅛
4⅞ 2⅝ Genisco 9 18 4⅝ 4 4¼+ ¼
7⅝ 4⅛ GenvDr .10r 2.0 6 3 5⅛ 5 5⅛
41 13⅝ GerbSc .20 .5 16 34 39⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝— ⅜
19¾ 15¼ GiantF s 1 5.6 6 22 18⅛ 17⅝ 18 — ⅜
13⅝ 7⅝ GntYell g.45e 318 13⅝ 13⅝ 13½+ ⅛
15½ 5 Glasrock .10 .7 25 10 14⅛ 13⅝ 14 — ½
34⅝ 21⅝ Glatfltr 1.20 3.8 6 1 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛— ¼
32⅝ 16⅝ Glnmr .88b 3.0 8 x13 29⅝ 29½ 29⅝— ⅛
12⅝ 7⅝ Globein .70 6.7 12 15 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
11½ 7¼ Glosser .44 4.6 6 x10 9⅝ 9½ 9½
5⅝ 3 Gldblatt 14 3⅜ 3 3 — ⅛
31¼ 13⅝ GldNugt .08f .5 37 26 17¼ 17 17⅛
18⅝ 7 GoldWH .44 4.4 7 18 10 9⅝ 10 + ¼
1⅞ ⅝ Goldfield 250 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
2⅝ 1½ GoodLS 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ ⅝ Gdrich wt 15 2 1⅞ 1⅞
26 19 GermR 1.20a 4.8 8 6 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅜
14⅝ 8½ GouldT 1.20 8.6 8 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ¼
10½ 6¼ GrahMf .20 3.8 17 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
15¼ 9⅝ GrndCH .50 5.0 6 16 10 9⅝ 10 — ⅛
11⅛ 5⅝ GtAmInd 4 14 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
17¼ 4⅝ GtBasinP 90 617 u18 17⅝ 18 + ¼
37½ 18⅝ GtLkCh .32 .9 16 28 36⅛ 35⅝ 35⅝—1
11 6⅛ GREIT .40 3.8 19 15 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
25¼ 16⅝ GrossT 1.44 5.9 7 7 24½ 24¼ 24½
14¼ 11⅛ GuardC .60b 4.2 10 9 u14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
27¼ 14½ Guilford .88 3.6 3 5 24⅝ 24¼ 24¼— ⅜
90½ 25⅝ GifCan g1.60 308 86½ 84¼ 86½+1
15⅝ 5 Gulfstrm 10 257 14⅛ 13⅝ 14
— H—H—H —
14⅝ 9⅛ HallsM .90 6.2 5 16 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
8⅛ 5 Hampin .45t 12. 3 40 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
9½ 5⅛ HanSqR t 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
34⅝ 22⅛ Harland 1 3.1 11 64 32⅝ 32⅛ 32¼— ⅜
4⅛ 2⅛ Harvey 7 38 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝
13½ 8⅝ Hasting .60 4.7 6 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ¼
7⅛ 5 HawaIA 65 5 5 5
8⅛ 3½ HlthCh 22 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
10⅝ 7⅝ HeinWr .39e 4.9 7 7 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅜
6½ 3⅛ Heinick .10 1.7 10 39 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅜+ ½
3⅛ 1⅛ HeldorMfg 48 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
25¼ 16⅝ Hess's .60b 2.4 13 1 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
11⅛ 5⅝ HiGlnc .06r .8 7 6 8 8 8
15⅛ 8 HiShear .48 2.8 5 49 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Hiptrnic .20 2.1 11 17 9⅝ 8⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ Hofman .20 5.3 9 x1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
13⅝ 5½ HollyCp 13 26 10⅝ 10¼ 10½+ ¼
71⅝ 34⅝ HmeOA g1.30 7 70⅜ 70¼ 70⅜— ¼
71 31½ HmeOB g1.30 1 70 70 70 — ½
39 15 Hormel 1.48 4.1 6 3 36⅛ 36⅛ 36⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 6⅝ HornHar 22 3 17¼ 17 17¼+ ⅜
14 8½ HospMt .40 4.8 2 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 5 HousRon .50b 7.5 4 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
5⅛ 3 HouseVI 10 15 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜
23⅝ 13½ HouOM .80 4.0 13 556 20⅝ 20 20⅛
23⅝ 15⅝ HouO pf1.69 8.2 82 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+ ⅛
28⅝ 6½ HowelC .40 1.7 7 53 23⅝ 22⅝ 23 —1
5⅛ 2⅛ Howell .15e 3.0 26 19 5 5 5
31⅜ 24 HubellA 1.56 5.0 7 3 31⅛ 31 31 — ⅛
32 23⅝ HubellB 1.56 5.0 7 20 31 30½ 31 + ½
21 9⅝ HuckMf .32a 1.5 8 19 u21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
11½ 6½ HudsnGn 3 5 9 9 9 — ⅛
79⅛ 33⅝ HudBOg 2 4 75 74 74 —1
7⅝ 3⅝ HuntH .20 2.9 7 10 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
66⅝ 27⅝ HuskyOg 1 55 61⅝ 59⅝ 61¼+ ⅛
— I—I—I —
14½ 7⅝ ICM .50e 3.7 15 10 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝
7¼ 3½ IFS Ind .18 2.9 7 41 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
15 8⅝ IMC .28 2.1 4 5 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
10⅝ 7 IRT Pr .57e 5.4 14 7 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ¼
1⅛ ⅝ ITI 31 1 15-16 15-16 15-16+1-16
8⅝ 6⅛ ImpCh .42e 5.3 6 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
2 5-16 1½ ImpGp .12e 6.0 6 1 2 2 2
5⅛ 4⅝ Imperind s 5 7 5⅛ 5 5½
39 17⅝ ImprOil A g1.20 221 36½ 35⅝ 36¼— ⅛
46½ 38 InPL pf 4 11. z450 39 d37¼ 37¼—2⅜
2⅝ 1 InflightSv. 35 1 1 1
26⅝ 11⅝ Instron .40 1.9 8 3 21 21 21
1⅜ 1 InstrSys 19 340 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
16½ 9⅝ InsSy pf.25t 2.0 15 12⅝ 11⅝ 12⅛+ ⅜
14⅝ 5⅝ IntegRes 11 25 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
17⅝ 6 IntCtyGs g.32 544 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
28⅝ 10⅝ Intrmk .20r 1.1 4 2 17½ 17½ 17½+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ IntBknt 7 76 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7½ 5⅛ IntCtrls n 8 7 6¼ 6⅛ 6½— ⅜
3 1 IntFdSvc 1 1½ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
36⅝ 17½ IntGenl 1.40 4.6 5 1 30½ 30½ 30½
7⅝ 4¼ IntProt .30 4.3 4 19 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
9⅝ 6⅛ IntSeaw .60 9.1 7 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
2⅛ ⅝ IntStrtch 5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
12¼ 7⅝ Intplast .40 3.8 9 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ InvestFlo 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
28⅝ 15½ Ionics 12 23 25⅝ 24⅝ 25 — ⅝
34½ 14¼ IroqBrd .36 2.3 7 25 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
12 6¼ IsraelD .67e 5.3 41 u12⅝ 11⅝ 12⅝+1¼
— J—J—J —
7 4⅝ Jaclyn .40b 7.8 6 15 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ 11 Jacobs .50b 4.0 7 18 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
9⅝ 4½ Jensen 1.50t 30. 5 2 5 5 5
4⅝ 2 Jetero .05e 1.1 22 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
4½ 2 Jetronic 5 12 2½ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
9½ 4⅝ JohnPd .34 7.8 11 35 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 2⅛ JuniperP 53 9⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
18½ 7⅝ Jupiter 2 1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
— K—K—K —
8½ 3¼ KTelin .30e 4.5 41 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 2 Kaisin .75c 7 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
2¼ 5-16 KaneMil wt 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
6⅝ 3½ KapokT 16 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 11⅛ KayCp .60 3.8 7 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
19 7⅝ KenaiCp 17 112 18 17½ 18 — ⅛
7 3⅝ Key Co .30 4.8 6 2 6⅛ 6¼ 6¼+ ⅛
11½ 10⅝ Kay Ph n 58 6 11 11 11
3⅝ 2½ KinArk 11 160 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ¼
25 15⅝ KingRd s .32 1.5 6 x14 21 20⅝ 21 + ¼
29⅝ 15⅝ KirbyEx 8 15 29⅛ 29 29⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ KleerVu 11 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
20⅝ 17 Knogo n 12 49 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
6 3⅝ KuhnStr 4 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
— L—L—L —
5⅝ 3 LSB .23t 5.8 8 5 4 4 4
3 1⅝ LaBarge .06 2.7 20 18 2¼ 2 2¼+ ⅛
5⅝ 1½ LafyRad 17 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+ ⅛
4 7-16 2 LakeSh g 102 4⅛ 4 3-16 4⅛+1-16
10⅝ 4⅛ Landmk 32 13 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ LazKap n.40 3.1 5 17 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
24 15⅝ LeaRnl s.60 2.6 9 14 23⅝ 23 23⅛+ ⅝
6⅝ 3¼ LeePh 9 6 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
15⅝ 9⅛ LehighP 4 2 14 14 14 + ⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ LeisureT 3 57 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
9⅝ 5⅛ LibtyFb .56t 8.3 4 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
12 5⅝ Lightolr .24 2.1 6 3 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
10½ 3⅝ LincAm 9 69 9⅝ 9 9⅝+ ⅛
4⅝ 1⅞ LloydsE 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
4⅝ 2⅝ Lodge .08e 2.7 9 9 3 3 3 + ⅛
31¼ 17½ Lohmn 1.20 6.1 8 5 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
37⅝ 9⅝ LoewT wt 97 28½ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ⅛
17 9⅝ Lopicon 9 9 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
8½ 3⅝ LundyEl 7 1 6½ 6½ 6½
14⅝ 9⅝ Lydall .70 7.4 6 1 9½ 9½ 9½
5⅛ 2⅝ LynchCp 3 8 4⅝ 4⅝ 4½+ ⅛
3 1⅛ Lynnwear 2 7 2 2 2
— M—M—M —
3 1¼ Macrod 35 51 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
19⅝ 17⅝ MePS 1.84 10. 5 3 18½ 18¼ 18¼— ⅛
14 7½ Mngood 13 6 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
12¼ 6⅛ ManrC .60 5.2 6 3 11½ 11½ 11½— ⅛
1 15-16 ⅝ Marinda 11 479 1⅛ 1⅛ 1 11-16—1-16
17¼ 8¼ Marine .28e 1.6 7 5 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
22⅛ 20 Marm pf2.25 11. 15 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+ ⅜
5½ 2⅝ MrshF 2 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
9 4¼ Marshin 11 13 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼
22½ 11⅝ MartlPr .40 3.4 6 13 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
14½ 8¼ Masind .20 2.0 25 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅛
9 5⅝ Masters 5 4 u 9⅛ 9¼ 9¼+ ⅛
34½ 16¼ MtlRsh s.20 .6 16 3 34 34 34
17⅝ 9½ Matrix s 13 5 16⅝ 16½ 16½— ⅛
4½ 2⅝ MaulTac .14 3.4 11 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ McCulO 33 721 8½ 8 8½+ ¼
6¼ 2⅝ McKeon 3 31 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
13 7⅝ Medalst .56 5.1 5 12 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 2⅝ MedalnGp 17 8 6½ 6½ 6½
27⅝ 17 MediaG .72 2.8 9 14 25⅝ 25½ 25½— ½
19½ 10⅝ Meenan n.24 1.6 9 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
13½ 7 Megaint .24 2.3 5 22 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
25½ 12⅝ MEMCo 1 6.8 7 6 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ MercSL .50b 4.7 5 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
12 6⅝ MetPro .15 1.4 9 19 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Metex .40 3.7 6 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
37⅝ 20 Metpth .32 1.2 24 27 26⅝ 26⅛ 26½+ ⅜
5⅝ 2⅛ Metrocar 34 15 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
3 1⅝ MichGen 31 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
11⅝ 5 MchSup .40 3.4 21 77 u11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ¼
5⅝ 3⅝ Micklbry .16 3.0 13 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
12⅝ 6 MidldCo .30 3.2 4 18 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 11⅝ MidlGls .40b 2.9 9 6 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
8 2⅝ MissnIT 7 12 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅜
28½ 23⅝ MitchlE s 15 45 27⅝ 27 27⅝+ ⅜
24½ 12⅝ MiteCp .60 2.8 8 1 21⅜ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅛
7⅝ 5⅝ MonMg .44 8.4 5 15 5⅛ d 5⅛ 5⅛— ¼
19⅝ 11 Moog .40b 2.5 9 7 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
10½ 6 MtgGth .86e 9.4 12 7 9½ 9⅛ 9⅝— ⅛
9 4½ MortnSh .32 5.6 4 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
27 16⅛ MtVMil 1a 4.1 4 2 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
— N—N—N —
18⅝ 11 NFC n .20 1.2 11 72 17⅜ 16⅝ 17 + ⅛
16⅝ 9⅝ Napco .20 1.6 8 2 12½ 12½ 12½
11⅝ 4¼ Nardo .20 2.0 9 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
14¼ 11 NCnvSl n.50 4.8 8 18 12⅝ 12⅝ 12½— ⅛
12⅝ 5¼ NatEdu .68t 6.2 7 16 11 11 11
16⅝ 10 NtHlltE 9 58 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
10½ 4⅝ NtPatent 111 7⅝ 7 7⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 5 NtSecR .60 8.9 10 15 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
6¼ 3 NtSpinn .24 4.5 5 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
14⅝ 3⅝ NatsLB .72t 7.3 9 16 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ NestLM .05e 1.5 10 13 3⅝ 3¼ 3⅜— ⅛
28⅝ 17⅝ NHamp .80a 3.5 7 1 23 23 23 — ¼
2⅛ 1⅛ NIdria .06e 3.2 9 137 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
22½ 9 NMxAr .30e 1.4 71 41 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅝
10½ 5⅝ NProc .55e 7.1 8 19 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
30⅝ 23 NYTim .90 3.8 17 22 24⅝ 24 24 — ⅜
12½ 5⅝ NewbE .58 4.4 22 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 10¼ Newcor s.56 4.6 5 39 12¼ 11 12¼+1

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
9-16 3-16 Newcrp wt 4 ¼ ¼ ¼— ⅛
31¼ 17⅝ NiagFSv .94 3.5 7 14 27⅝ 27 27 + ⅛
2¼ 1⅛ Noelind 30 1⅜ 1½ 1½— ⅛
10⅝ 3⅛ Nolex 8 4 4 4
12⅝ 7½ Norin .40 3.4 4 4 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ¼
13⅝ 10⅝ Norl pf 1.50 13. 6 12 12 12
16½ 6⅝ Nortek .08 1.0 5 x24 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 13⅝ NoARoy .24 1.3 6 4 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
15 7⅛ NoCdO g 20 47 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ¼
46⅝ 40¼ NIPS pf4.25 10. z250 40½ 40¼ 40½+ ¼
19½ 10 NuclDta 9 32 14¼ 14 14 — ⅛
41⅝ 18 Numac g.07t 176 36⅝ 36 36⅝+ ⅜
— O—O—O —
9⅝ 2⅝ OEA .10e 1.4 8 7 7 7
17⅝ 9⅝ Oakwd .12b .8 7 13 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝+ ⅝
11½ 9 OhSealy s.64 5.6 8 5 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝+ ⅛
10 5⅝ Olfaind .40e 4.4 8 22 9 8⅝ 9 + ⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ OnLine .24 1.0 15 4 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ¼
48 25 OOklep 15 z200 46½ 46⅛ 46⅛+ ⅛
14 7½ OrioleH .40a 3.6 5 3 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ OversSec 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 1⅝ OxfordFi 12 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
7⅝ 4⅝ OzarkA .15e 2.4 6 47 6¼ 6⅝ 6¼+ ⅛
— P—Q —
3⅝ ⅜ PF Ind 49 2⅝ 2 2⅝
16⅝ 14¼ PGEpfA 1.50 10. 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 13 PGEpfB 1.37 10. 6 13⅝ 13 13⅝+ ⅛
14½ 11 PGEpfD 1.25 10. 13 12⅝ 12 12¼— ½
14⅝ 11¼ PGEpfG 1.20 10. 10 12 12 12 + ⅛
29 24½ PGEpfW 2.57 10. 54 25¼ 25 25 — ¼
26¼ 21⅝ PGEpfV 2.32 11. 5 22⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 24 PGEpfT 2.54 11. 3 22⅝ d22⅝ 22⅝— ⅝
30⅝ 25 PGEpfS 2.62 10. 27 25½ d24⅝ 25½+ ⅛
27⅝ 22¼ PGEpfR 2.37 11. 1 22 d22 22 — ⅜
22¼ 18½ PGEpfM 1.96 10. 1 19¼ 19¼ 19¼
23⅝ 19⅝ PGEpfK 2.04 10. 29 20⅛ 19⅝ 20⅛
25½ 21⅝ PGEpfJ 2.32 11. 18 21⅝ d21 21⅝—1⅛
51½ 41⅝ PacLt pf4.50 10. z260 42⅝ 42⅝ 42⅝
29 13⅝ PacTrst 1 3.8 13 30 26⅛ 26 26⅛— ¼
54 48 PacPL pf 5 9.9 z50 50½ 50½ 50½— ½
18½ 9⅝ PacScie .40 3.0 7 21 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ½
38⅝ 27⅝ PallCp .52 1.4 14 18 36⅝ 36 36 — ⅜
2¼ 1⅛ PalomrF 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
5⅛ 3⅝ Pantast .30 7.3 9 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
22⅝ 13⅝ Paradyn n 25 9 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅜
19¼ 11 ParkCh .60 3.9 5 1 15½ 15½ 15½
8⅛ 2⅝ ParkEl 9 12 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
26½ 23⅝ Parsons s 8 63 23⅛ d22⅝ 23 — ⅜
6½ 4⅛ PatFash .10e 1.6 4 33 6½ 6 6⅛— ⅜
14 6½ Patagon 6 3 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
16⅝ 7⅝ PatoC 1.75e 11. 6 14 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ PeerTu .32 3.4 5 5 9½ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
2 ⅝ PennDix wt 6 1½ 1½ 1½
16⅛ 13⅝ PenTr 1.20 7.6 5 4 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ PECp .55t 16. 9 62 3½ 3⅝ 3½
23¼ 14⅝ PenRE 1.65 7.1 10 10 23¼ 23¼ 23¼+ ¼
5⅝ 3½ PenobS .20 3.7 6 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
2 ⅝ Pentron 11 60 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
23⅝ 10 PepCom .60 3.6 6 9 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 8½ Perini .40 2.9 14 43 14 14 14
23⅝ 6⅛ PetLew 18 181 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝+ ¼
13⅝ 12½ PetLe pf1.65 13. 36 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅛
10⅝ 7½ PhilLD .68r 8.2 4 26 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼+ ⅛
4⅛ 2 Phoenix 33 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 7 PicNPay .32 2.2 8 20 14½ 14¼ 14⅛
6⅝ 3¼ PionrSys 1 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
5 3⅛ PionTx .20t 10 3¼ 3½ 3¼+ ⅛
6½ 5½ PitWVa .56 9.5 7 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
36⅝ 20 PitDM 1.40 4.1 5 4 34⅛ 33⅝ 33⅝
38½ 23⅝ Pittway 1.65 4.5 7 8 36½ 36⅛ 36½— ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Pizzaln n 9 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
34⅝ 20⅝ PlacrDv g1 1 34 34 34
10 4⅝ Plantind 21 12 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 6⅝ PlyGm .40b 4.8 4 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
26⅝ 17 PneuSc 1 5.4 7 z150 18⅝ 18½ 18½— ⅛
2⅝ ⅝ Polaron 2 8 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
22 10⅝ PrairieO g 17 8 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 10½ PrattLm b1.10 8.5 6 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ 6⅝ PrattR pf.66 9.4 1 7 7 7 — ¼
27 22¼ PrenHa 1.36 5.4 9 46 25⅝ 24⅝ 25 — ⅛
21⅜ 14⅝ Preston g.90 10 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅜
22⅝ 7 PrimMt 13 7 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
16½ 10⅝ PrpCT 1.34e 8.2 12 17 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝+ ⅛
12½ 9⅛ ProvGas .92 8.4 6 1 11 11 11 + ⅛
10⅝ 3⅝ PrudBld .24 4.4 11 16 5½ 5⅛ 5½+ ⅛
26½ 23 PgSP pfD2.34 9.6 100 24½ 24½ 24½+ ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ PutteH s.24 1.8 3 12 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
11 4⅝ PuntaG 11 14 9 8⅝ 9
13⅝ 9⅝ Punta pf1.10 8.7 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 6⅝ Quallnn n.30e 3.9 6 7 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
— R—R—R —
14⅝ 9 RBInd .24 2.0 8 17 12¼ 12 12 — ⅜
4⅝ 2 REDM 4 7 3½ 3⅝ 3½
3⅝ 1⅝ RET 75 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
46⅝ 42½ RET pf 4.38 9.7 8 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝
18 8⅝ RHMed .20r 1.3 10 23 16 15⅝ 16 + ¼
3⅝ 2¼ RSC .10 3.2 13 16 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
8¼ 5¼ Rogan .10h 1.5 8 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 12¼ RnchEx .30e 1.4 7 55 21⅝ 21¼ 21¾+ ¼
31⅝ 10⅝ RangrO g 380 u33⅝ 30⅝ 33⅝+2
36 17⅝ Ransbrg 1.20 3.5 8 9 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅝— ⅛
4 1½ RapAm wt 169 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
24⅝ 13½ Raylnd .40 1.9 16 15 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Reading 8 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
21⅝ 14½ REInv 1.60 7.7 10 1 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
13 10 RltIncT 1.40 13. 4 14 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Redlaw 12 1⅝ 1½ 1½
5⅝ 2⅝ ReevesT 250 2 5 5
23⅝ 14⅝ RemAr 1a 4.5 7 19 22½ 21⅝ 22⅛— ½
9½ 7⅛ RepGyp s.24 3.3 4 8 7⅝ 7¼ 7¼— ¼
40⅝ 32 RepNY 2 4.9 5 1 40⅝ 40⅝ 40⅝
24⅝ 22 RNY pf2.12 9.4 1 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
22⅝ 11⅝ ReshCot .24 1.6 9 95 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛— ⅛
59 20½ ResrtA 5 312 36⅝ 35⅝ 36 — ½
22⅝ 16⅝ Resrt wt 36 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
92 27 ResrtB 9 z150 58 57 58
5⅝ 2⅝ RestAssc 8 11 3 3 3
13⅝ 5 RexNore 8 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ RioIOil n 13 6 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ RiblefP .12 2.1 4 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 4⅝ Richton .44 7.5 29 14 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
58 27⅝ RileyCo 10 7 57⅝ 57⅝ 57⅝— ⅛
34¼ 24 RioAlgo g1.50 25 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛—1
14⅝ 7⅝ Robnich 22 7⅝ d 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 4½ Roblin .12 1.7 6 38 7 6⅝ 7 + ⅛
15½ 10 Rockway 1b 7.1 6 3 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 20⅝ Rogers s.12 .5 15 4 25 25 25
4⅝ 2⅝ RoncoT 3 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4⅝ 1⅝ RoyPalm 21 2⅝ 2½ 2½
3 1⅝ Rusco 50 2½ 2⅝ 2½+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅛ RBW Cp 6 10 4½ 4½ 4½
17⅝ 10⅝ Russell .48 3.8 5 10 12⅝ 12⅝ 12½+ ⅛
— S—S—S —
12½ 8¼ SGL .25b 2.2 6 41 11⅝ 11⅝ 11½+ ⅜
3¼ 1⅝ SMD 4 3 2 2 2
18⅝ 9⅝ Salem .40a 2.2 9 x6 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ SCarlo 6 3 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
10¼ 8¼ SDgo pf .90 10. 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
11⅝ 8⅝ SDgo pf 1 11. 1 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
99⅝ 88½ SDgo pf9.84 11. z250 88½ 88½ 88½— ½
27½ 23 SDgo pf2.68 12. 8 23⅝ 23 23 — ⅜
24⅝ 14¼ SFrRE 1.60 6.9 17 9 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
3 7-16 SFRE wt 11 2⅛ 2 2⅛
23⅝ 18⅝ SanJW 1.60 7.6 8 2 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ¼
7⅝ 5 ScheibE .56 11. 21 15 5⅛ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
20⅝ 12⅝ Schmlt 1 5.7 4 5 17½ 17½ 17½— ⅛
9 2⅝ Schiller 9 48 8⅛ 7⅝ 7⅝—1
6 4⅛ SchoolP .40 8.2 15 9 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Schrodr .04t 7 9 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
9⅝ 6⅛ Schwab n.30 3.8 8 5 8 7⅝ 7⅝
13½ 3⅝ Sealctro .94t 8.5 7 30 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅜
2 1 Seaport 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
6½ 2⅝ Searsind 8 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
4⅝ 2⅝ SecMtg 27 14 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
9⅝ 6⅛ Selas .36 4.7 9 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 5⅝ Semtch .20b 3.6 9 5 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
5⅛ 2⅝ Servo 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 8⅛ Sharon s .50 5.3 7 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
8 5 Showin .40 7.8 5 7 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
6½ 2½ ShelfrR 4 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
7 3⅛ Shopwell 9 13 5⅛ 5 5⅛— ⅛
36⅝ 19 Showbt 1 4.5 7 8 22½ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅜
28⅝ 12⅝ Sierrcin .30 1.3 11 2 24½ 24 24 — ⅜
8⅝ 7⅛ Sifco s .28 3.4 7 3 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
20½ 10 Sigma .40 2.5 7 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
10¼ 7⅛ Sikes A .45e 5.5 4 20 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
18½ 10⅝ Silolnc .40 2.3 5 38 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ¼
11⅝ 3⅝ Silvrcst 36 15 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ SimcoS .25b 5.9 9 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
7⅝ 2⅝ Solitron 13 41 5½ 5⅛ 5½
27½ 21⅝ SonderB .40 1.6 8 1 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
14½ 5⅝ SorgPap .33e 2.3 4 24 14½ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
10⅝ 6½ Soundsn .40 5.7 3 1 7 7 7
12¼ 10 SCEd pf1.06 10. 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅜
13 10 SCEd pf1.08 11. 11 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
17½ 13 SCEd pf1.45 10. 3 14½ 14¼ 14½+ ¼
19⅝ 16⅝ SCEd pf1.30 7.0 x6 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ¼
27 20⅝ SCEd pf2.30 9.7 9 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅞
26 21⅝ SCEd pf2.21 9.9 x14 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
86⅝ 77 SCEd pf7.58 10. x5 75½ d75 75 —1½
9⅝ 7⅛ SwFlBk .50 5.9 6 7 8½ 8 8½+ ⅛
14⅝ 9 SpecityR 7 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
15 6⅝ Spector .43e 3.7 4 5 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ¼
6 3½ Spectro .19t 3.7 7 5⅛ 5 5⅛
6⅝ 3½ SpedOP .28r 4.4 7 1 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
6¼ 3 Spencer .16 4.0 7 45 4 4 4
17½ 6 StdMetl 190 50 17⅛ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ Stange .20 3.0 3 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ Stanwd 10 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜
14 11⅝ StarSup s.80 6.0 4 3 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅛+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ Stardust 11 1⅛ 1½ 1⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 4 Steelmt .24b 3.3 7 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
23⅝ 16 StepaCh .80 3.5 9 13 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝— ⅛
2⅛ ⅝ SterlBcp wt 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
1⅝ 15-16 SterlEl 7 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1¼
4 2⅛ SterlExt .05t 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
18⅝ 6⅝ StrutW .30b 1.6 21 163 u18½ 17⅝ 18⅛+ ⅜
4⅝ 2⅝ SueAnn .24 8.0 6 x1 3 3 3 + ⅛
37⅝ 14 Sundnc .16b .4 185 688 u37⅝ 37⅝ 38⅝+1½
9⅝ 5⅝ SunshJr .40 4.4 6 5 9⅝ 9 9⅝+ ⅛
18½ 12⅝ SupFdS .40 3.0 6 3 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
12¼ 6⅝ Supind s.25 3.2 5 35 8¼ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
36⅛ 29⅝ Supron s 25 43 34⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅝ Susqueh 6 44 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 3½ Synloy .30b 4.4 13 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
44⅝ 24½ Syntex 1.10 3.0 10 654 36⅝ 36¼ 36½— ⅜
24¼ 19⅝ Syscos .40 1.8 8 1 22 22 22
18 10⅝ SystEng 10 56 13 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ SysPln .20 4.6 4 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
— T—T—T —
3⅝ 1⅝ TFI 7 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
19⅝ 8⅝ TabPd .20 1.1 8 5 17½ 17½ 17½
5⅝ 3⅝ Tallevin wt 8 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
14 8 TandB .40 3.4 6 2 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
13 7 Tannet .28 3.6 6 6 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 11⅝ Tasty 1.20b 9.8 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼
3½ 1¼ TechSym 11 25 3 2⅝ 3 — ⅛
13⅝ 4 TechOp 9 7 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ½
4⅛ 2 TechTp .52t 26. 10 14 2 2 2
6½ 3⅝ Tectrol .24 4.4 5 x1 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
53⅝ 19⅝ TelonR 53 57 53⅝ 51⅝ 53⅝+2⅝
18 7⅝ TeleCm .60 4.2 4 81 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ½
32 15⅝ Telflex .40 1.4 12 15 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝+ ⅛
22¼ 12 Telsci .60 3.6 11 18 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ¼
4⅝ 1⅝ Tenna 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
9⅝ 4⅝ TerraC .10t 19 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
13⅝ 5⅝ TetraT 14 23 9½ 9 9 — ⅝
14⅝ 7⅝ TexlAir .16 1.5 11 33 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Thoralar .04e .9 11 x4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
4½ 3⅛ ThreeD .20 5.2 3 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
6½ 3 Tidwell 5 212 u 6⅝ 5½ 6¼+ ⅜
8⅝ 4⅝ TobKtz n.25 3.5 5 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
11⅝ 5⅝ ToppsG .21t 13 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
17⅝ 10⅝ TorinCo .80 5.5 6 11 14½ 14¼ 14½+ ⅛
27¼ 9⅝ TotlPet g.32 194 23⅛ 22⅝ 22⅝— ½
19¼ 4⅝ TotPel wt 15 15⅝ 15 15 — ¼
5 2 TownCtry 9 18 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅝ 17⅝ Towner n 52 17⅝ d16⅝ 16⅝—1
8½ 4¼ TrnsLux .10e 1.5 7 46 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅜
13⅝ 7⅝ TransOil .05e .4 42 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼— ¼
6⅛ 5⅝ Trnstec n.20 3.5 10 13 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
8¼ 4⅝ Tredwy .20 3.0 12 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ¼
18⅝ 9⅝ TriaCp .20 1.6 8 16 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
12⅝ 8½ TritoOG n 159 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼
10⅝ 7¼ TuboMx s 16 742 9 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
33½ 23⅝ TurnrC 2 6.5 7 10 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅜
7⅝ 3⅝ TwinFr .20 4.0 7 55 5 4⅝ 5
12½ 7⅝ U&I 57 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
5⅝ 2⅝ UIP .24 4.3 9 x173 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
7⅛ 2⅝ UNA .20 3.6 4 36 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ URS .40b 5.7 8 x33 7⅛ 7 7 — ¼
8¼ 4⅝ Unimax 10 14 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 11⅝ UAirPd .64b 3.9 9 44 16½ 16 16¼
2⅜ 1⅝ UnFoods .05e 2.2 113 36 2⅝ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
⅝ 1-16 UNatCp wt 2 3-16 3-16 3-16
8 5 URepIn .23r 5.5 67 2 6 6 6 + ⅛
16¼ 9⅝ USFltr .32 2.4 8 112 13½ 13¼ 13½— ¼
11⅝ 7⅝ UnRlIT .83e 7.5 13 31 11⅝ 11 11
¼ 1-32 UnRlIT wt 49 1-16 1-32 1-32
11⅝ 6½ UnityB 10 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
18⅝ 10⅝ UnivRs .32 1.8 17 32 18⅝ 17⅝ 18 — ⅜
14¼ 9 UnivRu .72 7.4 7 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
— V—V—V —
11½ 6⅛ Valle's .81t 11. 12 5 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 10 Valmac .80 7.8 11 9 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼+ ⅛
8⅝ 5⅛ Valspar .36 4.7 6 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
3⅛ 2 ValueL .06e 2.0 2 3 3 3
3⅝ 1⅝ Verit 5 33 2⅛ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
31¼ 16½ VermtA .32b 1.5 8 13 21½ 21⅛ 21½
9¼ 4¼ Vernitrn .10 1.3 6 55 7½ 7⅛ 7½+ ⅜
8½ 2½ Vertiple 6 46 5½ 5⅛ 5¼— ⅜
9½ 1½ Vesely 2⅝ 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
12⅝ 7 Vishay 7 7 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
6½ 3¼ VisualG .16 3.2 7 2 5 5 5 + ⅛
5⅛ 2⅝ VolMer .12e 2.4 5 3 5 5 5 + ⅛
7⅛ 2¼ VulcCp .20 3.3 4 5 6¼ 6 6 — ⅜
— W—W—W —
7½ 2⅝ WTC .02t 65 10 3¼ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
9⅝ 6½ Wackhl .40b 4.4 8 21 9⅝ 8⅞ 9⅝+ ¼
37⅝ 10⅝ Wainoco .12 .3 28 163 37⅝ 35⅝ 37½+ ⅜
18⅝ 17⅝ Walbr n.05e .3 8 36 17⅝ d17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
10 4⅝ WallcS .12 2.4 15 2 5 5 5 — ⅛
24½ 17 Wang B s.16 .7 20 332 23⅝ 22⅝ 23¼+ ⅛
25¼ 18⅝ Wang C s.06 .3 20 35 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ¼
17⅝ 9¼ WardsCo .20 1.7 3 14 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝+ ⅛
26⅝ 21⅝ WshPst s.36 1.5 9 12 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ½
31⅝ 20⅝ WRIT 2.32 7.2 16 5 29⅝ 29½ 29½

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
8⅝ 5 Watsco .30 4.2 8 20 7⅛ 6½ 7⅛+ ½
19¼ 16⅝ Wthrd n 16 8 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
3⅝ 2⅝ Welman 12 3½ 3½ 3½
19½ 7⅝ WeldTu .30b 1.8 7 1 17 17 17
5⅝ 3⅛ Wellco .12e 2.1 32 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
21⅝ 18⅝ Wstbrn p s.70 3.5 13 20½ 19⅝ 20 — ⅛
38⅝ 11½ WstFin .52 1.8 5 29 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝—1⅛
15⅛ 10⅝ WPacRR n 3 9 11¼ 11⅛ 11¼
12⅝ 3⅝ Whippny .20 1.9 13 10½ 10½ 10½
7½ 4¼ WhitCbl .40 7.3 5 13 5⅝ 5½ 5½
7⅝ 3⅝ Whitehall 7 15 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 2 Wichita .45t 4.1 42 124 10⅝ 10 10⅝+1¼
2⅝ 1⅝ WillcxG n 3 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
20 8⅝ Wmhous .60 3.2 12 6 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
4 1⅝ WilsnB .15t 10 2 2 2 + ⅛
10½ 6⅝ Winkim .44 4.6 7 30 9½ 9¼ 9½+ ½
14½ 10¼ Wdstrm n.60 5.6 5 10 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
11½ 4⅝ WkWear .40 4.6 6 17 9 8⅝ 8⅝
18⅝ 10 Wrathr .05e .3 90 8 18¼ 18 18
1½ ⅝ WrightH g 262 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
Wynns s .48 2.7 8 15 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝
15⅝ 11⅛ WymBn .72 5.1 8 3 14¼ 14¼ 14¼
— X—Y—Z —
22⅝ 11⅛ ZeroCp .48 2.3 10 4 21¼ 21 21¼+ ⅛
16⅝ 7 Zimmer .36 4.8 3 17 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 1, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
12285 Abitibi	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
1000 Acklands	$17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
15758 Agnico E	$9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ¼
1325 Agra Ind A	$5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
15469 Alta Gas A	$26½	24⅝	26	— ½
55 Alta Nat	$67½	66½	67½	— ½
100 Algo Cent	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
55800 Am Banza	$30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
550 Andres W A	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
4200 Argus C pr	$8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
4300 Asbestos	$40⅝	40	40½	— ½
4450 Atco A	$21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
10650 BP Can	$37	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅛
6289 Bank N S	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
100 Baton B	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
3155 Beth Cop	$20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
1375 Bralor Res	$17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ½
500 Bramalea	$19½	19½	19½	
1530 Brenda M	$23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
335 BCFP	$26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
5489 BC Phone	$17	16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
8000 Brunswk	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
827 Budd Con	$7½	7½	7½	— ¼
4770 CAE	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
100 Cad Frv	$22	22	22	— ½
3621 Cal Pow A	$45⅝	45½	45½	— ⅜
22830 Camflo	$18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
4400 C Nor West	$15¼	14⅝	15	— ¼
2681 Can Perm	$18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
2651 Can Trust	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
9160 CCablesy A	$13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅝
300 Cdn Cel	$9¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
51133 Cl Bk Com	$26⅝	26	26¼	
3182 Cdn Tire A	$28¼	28	28	— ½
1400 C Utilies	$18¼	17⅝	18	— ¼
325 Candel Oil	$56	55⅝	55⅝	— ¼
4550 Cara	$18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅜
1282 Cassiar	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1850 Celanese	$5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
6650 Cherokee	$12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
17715 Con Distrb	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
16227 Cons Gas	$27½	27	27	— ⅛
1100 Con Fordy	370	365	370	
1100 Conwest	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
38475 Coseka R	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
7650 Craigmt	$7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	—1⅛
51 Crush Intl	$15⅝	14¼	15⅛	+ ⅜
4400 Cyprus	$17¼	16⅝	17	
23540 Czar Res	$16	15	16	
6301 Daon Dev	$19¼	18⅝	19	+ ¼
1200 Daon A	$7	7	7	+ ⅛
11338 Denison	$34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
21180 Dicknsn	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝
1000 D Bridge	$42½	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
15986 Dofasco A	$34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
1505 Dom Store	$20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
805 Du Pont A	$21¼	20⅝	21	
700 Electhom A	475	465	475	+10
655 Emco	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
20225 Falcon C	$9¼	8⅝	9¼	
19705 Fibre Nik A	$83½	83	83½	+ ½
3200 Fed Ind A	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
800 Francana	$13½	13½	13½	
300 Fraser	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
100 Fruehauf	$11½	11½	11½	
1825 G M Res	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
300 G Distrb A	$8	8	8	
12500 Gibraltar	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
80 Goodyear	$22½	22½	22½	— ¼
4149 Graft G	$16½	16½	16½	
38725 Granduc	300	285	300	+18
430 GL Forest	$52	51½	52	
301 Greyhnd	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
10 Guar Trst	$8	8	8	
2100 H Group A	440	430	430	—10
900 Hard Crp A	291	286	286	— 5
13275 Harlequin	$17⅛	17⅝	17¼	— ⅛
2230 Hawker	$16¼	15⅝	16	— ⅜
192 Hayes D	$10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
1899 H Bay Co	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ¼
9475 IAC	$15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
12870 Indal	$14¼	14	14⅛	
700 Inglis	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
4500 Inland Gas	$13½	13½	13½	
9735 Inter Pipe	$18	17⅝	17⅝	
500 Inv Grp A	$17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
30275 Ivaco	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
650 Jannock	$13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
53712 Kaiser Re	$30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ¼
18800 Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
100 Kelsey H	$25	25	25	
61437 Kerr Add	$12½	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
38010 Labatt A	$25	24⅝	25	
825 Lab Min	$46	45	46	+ ⅜
36800 Lacana	$8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
535 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7474 LL Lac	$5⅝	490	5¼	+ ¼
1600 Lob Co A	420	410	410	— 5
3030 Lobl Co B	410	410	410	
1125 MICC	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
305 Mclan H A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
37911 MB Ltd	$27⅝	27	27⅝	— ⅛
4755 Est Mirtic	211	201	208	+ 3
2830 Molson A	$27⅝	27½	27½	
500 Molson B	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
3570 Moore	$37⅝	37⅛	37½	— ¼
4700 Murphy	$29⅝	29½	29½	
1712 Nat Trust	$24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
127305 Noranda	$21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅝
33155 Norcen	$28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
550 NTecm B w	$28½	28	28	— ½
28 Nowsco W	$39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
17313 Oakwood P	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
61542 Ocelot B	$27½	25¼	27½	+1⅛
905 Oshawa A	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8748 Page Pet	$18⅝	18	18⅛	
7622 Pamour A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
850 PanCan P	$63¼	62½	62½	— 1
6781 Pembina	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
1475 Petrofina	$45½	45¼	45½	+ ¼
7550 Peyto Oils	$18⅛	18	18	
1857 Pine Point	$36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+1⅛
8000 Place G	275	270	275	+ 2
9717 Placer	$40	39½	39⅝	
1800 Ram	$9⅛	9	9	— ¼
2870 Redpath	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
400 Rd Stenhs A	$9	9	9	— ½
900 Reichhold	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10962 Revnu Prp	173	168	169	— 5
3885 Roman	$45½	45	45¼	— ¼
110 Rothman	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
11221 Sceptre	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2400 Scotts A	$13½	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
17850 Shell Can	$31	30½	30½	— ½
24168 Sherritt	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
100 Sigma	$34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ½
5921 S Sears A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2175 Slater Stl	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
4745 Southm	$28	27⅝	27¼	— ¼
850 St Brodcst	$11½	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11990 Stelco A	$29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
100 Steep R	415	415	415	+ 5
4670 Sulpetro B	$17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
1330 Suncor pr	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
700 Tara	$13½	13	13¼	+ ⅜
2962 Teck Cor A	$20¼	19⅝	20	+ ¼
14513 Teck Cor B	$19½	19	19⅝	+ ¼
500 Teledyne	$11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
157 Tex Can	$80	80	80	
3270 Thom N A	$15½	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
4957 Tor Dm Bk	$24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
854 Torstar B	$21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
1700 Traders A	$16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
2800 Trns Mt	$11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ½
10257 TrCan PL	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
23455 Turbo Cl B	$16⅝	15⅝	16½	+ ⅜
26987 UGas A	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
6100 Union Oil	$35½	34⅝	35½	+ ½
6505 U Keno	$22½	21¼	22	+ ⅜
2100 U Siscoe	$12½	12¼	12½	
336 Un Carbid	$24	24	24	+ ¼
1100 Van Der	$6⅝	6½	6½	
3340 Verst Cor	$21	20¼	20¼	— ½
8750 Vestgron	$17½	16½	17¼	+ ½
800 Weldwod	$26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
16110 West Mine	$10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16 Westnhse	$31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—1½
2750 Weston	$27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
600 Woodwd A	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
3320 Yk Bear	$9	8⅝	8⅝	

Total sales 8,051,426 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 1, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
2440 Bnk Mont	$25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
370 Can Cmt	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25 CanSo Rv	$62	42	62	
3318 Con Bath	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
1053 Dom TxtA	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1000 FCA Int	320	310	320	+5
1200 Imasco	$45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	— ¼
150 Power Cp	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
900 RollandA	$ 9½	9½	9½	— ¼
310 Royal Bk	$42½	42⅜	42½	+ ¼
500 RoyTrstco	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1610 Steinbrg A	$27	27	27	+ ¼
10216 Utd Asbest	$ 6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 1,143,269 shares.

Canadian Indexes

October 1, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	316.02	316.95
Toronto	1,753.50	1,751.98

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Silver's Sharp Price Rise Heartening Mining Firms

(Continued from Page 9)

doned 25 years ago when silver was selling at about $1," he said. "We are reconditioning several levels and will begin working from some by the end of the year." The Sunshine mine has more than 100 miles of shaft and tunnels.

Mr. Wagnon also said his company was considering opening a new mine in Nevada.

The Coeur d'Alene mining district in northern Idaho, which is known as "silver valley," accounts for 47 percent of U.S. output. While dominated by such names as Sunshine, Hecla, Bunker Hill and American Smelting & Refining, the district also has a jigsaw-puzzle assortment of smaller mining concerns.

More than 100 stocks of these smaller companies are traded over-the-counter on the Spokane Stock Exchange, where, in the words of Ben Harrison, the exchange's secretary: "It's going crazy."

Many of these small companies sell for less than 10 cents a share, and investors are gambling on the large operators' potential need for ore. The small mines are mostly closed, but many hold unexploited claims adjacent to the large operators.

Among the bullish factors for silver are heavy industrial demand. Besides the photography industry, which is the largest single user, 80 countries issued silver coins as legal tender in the last year, consuming 30 million ounces of the metal, the industry says. This compares with U.S. production last year of 39 million ounces.

Mr. Harrison called the upsurge in silver prices an overdue market correction. He blamed government controls for having depressed the market for many years and said investors were finally recognizing silver's value.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

U.S. $50,000,000

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International Trade and Investment Bank S.A. (I.T.I.B.)

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Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Société Financière Européenne Finance Company N.V. - SFE Group

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

European Arab Bank

Midland Bank France S.A.

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited

Nippon European Bank S.A.

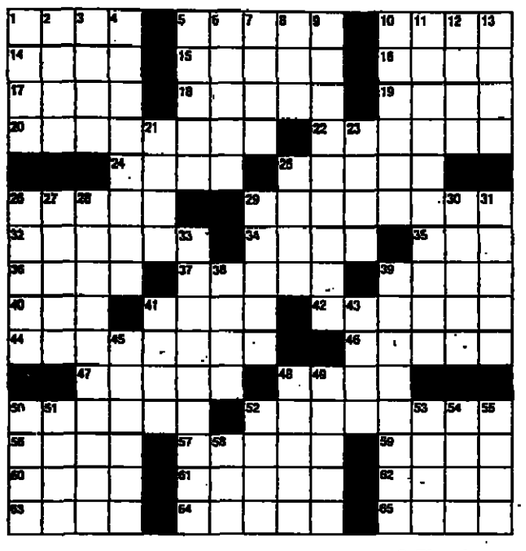
Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes—U.B.A.E. S.A. Luxembourg

Agent

MIDLAND BANK FRANCE S.A.
Paris

Sept 1979

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 "Shake——!"
5 Steep slope
10 Church area
14 Russian river
15 Turret
16 Salver
17 Dines
18 Abscond
19 Volume
20 Head of the Roundheads
22 Drops in value
24 Top grade
25 Instrument for Emil Gilels
26 Medium in which headphones are often used
29 Vatican event
32 Chairperson's concern
34 Fox or Rabbit
35 Gob's relative
36 Makes hasty notes
37 Senior member
39 She of the strange smile
40 Milne's "Now We—— Six"
41 Miss Gardner et al.
42 Jeweled headdresses
44 Headgear for steeplejacks
46 Milliner's concern
47 Ways' partner
48 Agitate
50 Craving
52 Continues against all odds
56 "—— soit . . ."
57 Pierre's parting word
59 Bung
60 Copied
61 Coats with gold
62 Lamb
63 Broad
64 Live
65 Lampblack

DOWN

1 Guinness
2 Shakespearean king
3 Within: Prefix
4 Urban utility conduits
5 Dutch painter: 1628-79
6 Glue, in Grenoble
7 Military acronym
8 Corded fabric
9 Head of a republic
10 Harmonize
11 Headland
12 Corn porridge
13 Ocelli
21 Word with shed or work
23 Den
25 Unsullied
26 Indian head
27 Greek marketplace
28 Headstrong, perhaps
29 Chasm
30 De Lesseps's feat
31 Expunge
33 Head start
38 These may fill a filly
39 Molds for casting or shaping
41 Exclamations of surprise
43 Goddess with horns on her headdress
45 Ridicule
48 Germs
49 Have confidence in
50 Melt
51 American Indian
52 Hairs on Hadrian's head
53 Alone
54 Singing group
55 Card game for three
58 Humanitarian Dorothea——: 1802-87

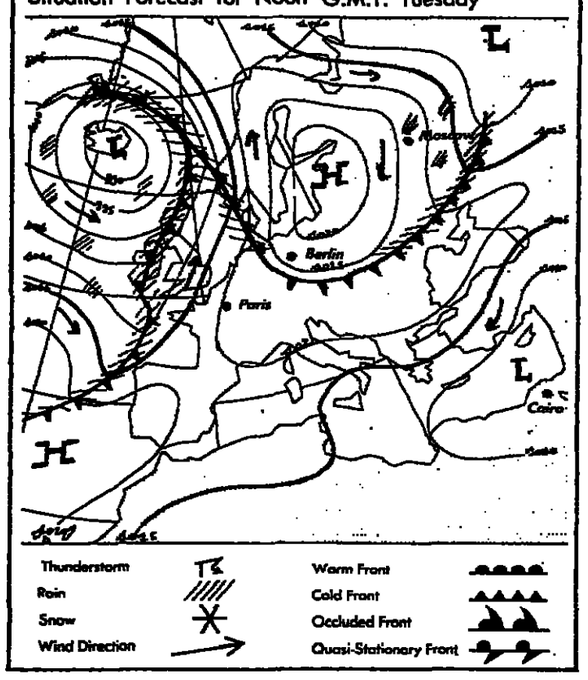
Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	L	V	A		F	L	I	P	S		B	A	L	L
L	I	E	U		R	A	B	A	T		O	B	O	E
E	M	I	T		O	R	A	T	E		G	O	O	N
	B	L	O	W	S	O	R	E	A	T	G	U	N	S
		S	O	T	O			L	A	Y				
S	A	S	H	E	S		C	U	S	P		S	P	A
A	L	T	O			C	U	R	I	E		C	U	D
B	L	O	W	S	H	O	T	A	M	D	C	O	L	D
L	A	W		T	A	M	I	L			O	U	S	E
E	Y	E		A	M	E	N		P	O	R	T	E	R
		A	L	P			D	O	R	A				
S	T	R	I	K	E	A	L	O	W	B	L	O	W	
I	R	E	S		R	O	U	S	E		S	I	A	M
M	I	E	N		E	N	T	E	R		E	L	S	A
P	O	L	E		D	E	E	D	S		A	S	H	Y

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	25	77	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Misty	MIAMI	30	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	Fair	MILAN	21	70	Misty
ATHENS	28	82	Fair	MONTREAL	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	5	41	Cloudy
BELGRADE	19	66	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	13	55	Fair	NEW YORK	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	21	70	Fair	NICE	22	72	Fair
BUCHAREST	14	57	Cloudy	OSLO	10	50	Fair
BUDAPEST	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	17	63	Fair
CASABLANCA	21	70	Fair	PRAGUE	13	55	Fair
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Fair	ROME	24	75	Misty
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	16	61	Misty
DUBLIN	15	59	Misty	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Rain
EDINBURGH	13	55	Overcast	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	25	77	Misty	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	16	61	Cloudy	TOKYO	26	79	Cloudy
GENEVA	17	63	Misty	TUNIS	25	77	Fair
HELSINKI	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	14	57	Overcast
HOUSTON			N.A.	WARSAW	11	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	Rain
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	14	57	Misty
LISBON	24	75	Fair				
LONDON	16	61	Misty	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Pravda Reports Socialist Justice For Docker With a Midas Touch

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — A docker who became so rich by stealing that he could feed his chickens from crystal vases has been jailed for six years in the Black Sea port of Ilichovsk; Pravda has reported.

The Soviet Communist party newspaper said that N. Diorditsa, 20, and his fellow workers had used the port "as if they were going to the supermarket."

Guests at the hostel where Diorditsa lived drank free rum and turned a blind eye when he came home after a day's work with a crate of tea or raisins, a motorobike or a television set.

"Even an ambulance driver was tempted to get rich from a call to the port and left with 32 carpets for his apartment — as well as his patient," Pravda said

The article added that at leats 100 persons were arrested each year at the port, but that the pilfering continued.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOBUX

FYTHE

REMPIT

ORRBEK



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ____ ____ OF ____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TASTY · SWAMP · CARBON · ARCADE
Answer: Used on witches' hair, no doubt— SCARE SPRAY

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG

By Norman Mailer. Little, Brown. 1,056 pp. $16.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

GRANTED: it's not an ennobling story that Norman Mailer tells in. "The Executioner's Song," his thousand-page novelistic reconstruction of the life and death of Gary Gilmore. As far as I'm concerned, the story's central figure is a punk, though here I'm at odds with dozens of people in the book who came to love and admire Gilmore while he was waiting to be executed by a firing squad on Jan. 17, 1977, at Utah State Prison. Despite his manifest intelligence and despite being given every opportunity to do so by sympathetic people, he never for a moment showed the slightest insight into why he had committed the murders which led to his execution. And one can't resist the conclusion that for all the courage and steadfastness he displayed in demanding that his death sentence be carried out, he had simply hit on a way of attracting the ultimate in fame and attention.

As for his love affair with Nicole Baker, which the dust jacket of the book suggests we may regard as "tragic": she strikes one on the whole as being little more than a spaced-out drifter not even capable of looking after her own children. And it is curious to note that the lovers did not truly begin to yearn for each other until after Gilmore's sentence and incarceration. Little is made of the point by Mailer, but he does pause to note certain types of girls who "were more in love with the man they were visiting than the fellow they were living with outside." Before Gilmore's arrest, they were quite incapable of getting along together.

Existential Gunslinger

No, in response to the number of pages that Mailer has devoted to Gilmore, one might well echo the Utah reporter who muttered at the presence of CBS-TV and NBC-TV crews: "Can you believe the attention this cheap punk is getting?" And this leaves aside all the attention Mailer gives to the reporters who infested Gilmore's execution — who swarmed around him not so much because his case was of historical interest as because they perceived him as, and therefore helped to turn him into, some sort of existential gunslinger who was off to a shooting match with Mr. Death.

And yet, for all the sleaziness of the characters, I read the book with fascination from beginning to end. For one thing, instead of asking us simply to behold Gilmore, Mailer suddenly poses a series of questions that far transcend the puniness of his protagonist. First, what did Gilmore really do? Next, how did he go about doing it? Then, why did he do it? Then, was it right to execute him for what he did, and, almost as important, what was it like to execute him for what he did?

And finally, how did we learn of what he did, and was it right to learn in such a way? For in the second half of the book, Gilmore shares center stage with Lawrence Schiller, the reporter — one colleague once called him a "carrion bird" — who succeeded by sweat and connivance in tying up the rights to Gilmore's and Baker's stories, and eventually hired Mailer to write "The Executioner's Song." Schiller is a good deal more interesting than Gilmore, though not without a certain repugnance of his own.

But even more enthralling than the questions Mailer teases us with, is the technique he employs to do it. He tells his entire story in the voices of the various people who supplied the eyewitness accounts of Gilmore's life and death, and no more than a dozen times in the book's thousand pages does he let his own voice slip in: " 'Yes, the memory of one's life might be one's best and only friend,' Gilmore's mother thinks at one point, sounding a bit like old Aquarius."

Of course, the selection and ordering of the voices was done by Mailer, which is why, in his Afterword, he insists on calling the book "a true-life novel." But the absence of his normally overwhelming personality, combined with the homespun flatness of the voices that take his place, creates a heightened interest in what he is really up to, what he really thinks, and forces us thereby to pay unusually close attention to the text. It is almost as if by withdrawing himself, he has permitted his subject more life.

What is Mailer really up to? What does he really think? Well, he may call "The Executioner's Song" a novel, but its most interesting achievement is to have provided a stunningly candid report on the complex, ambiguous and often disturbing relationship that increasingly exists among the news, the newsmakers, and the reporters. If Gilmore had been ignored by people like Schiller, would he have gone through with his demand to die? This is a question that Mailer's book raises, whether it intended to or not.

Great Kidder

As for what Mailer really thinks, it is difficult to say. For every important question he raises, he supplies as many answers as there are philosophies. For example, as an explanation for why Gilmore needed to commit murder, I'm attracted to one reporter's nicely worked-out theory that he was secretly a child-molester who resorted to random murder so as to mask his true impulses from himself. And from what I know of Mailer, I suspect he likes one doctor's existential-risk theory, with a touch of magic and the devil thrown in. Gilmore himself would say that he was made a murderer by a penal system designed to rehabilitate him, but then Gary always was a great kidder.

But no one theory takes precedence over any other, except in the eye of the beholder, just as the case against capital punishment — the tears of the executioners, for example — never prevails over the case in favor of it — the claim of the victims' families to be avenged — or vice versa. Which is the way things are in real life.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

N.Y. City Opera Closes Its Doors

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT) — The New York City Opera announced last night that it was suspending its performances at Lincoln Center beginning tonight as a result of a failure to bargain a contract with Local 802 of the American Federations of Musicians.

Daniel Rule, speaking for the opera company, said that the suspension — intended to avoid a costly strike later in the season — would continue until an agreement was reached with the union on a three-year contract to replace one that expired Sept. 1.

Mr. Rule said that there were no negotiations scheduled. Lewis Waldeck, a tuba player in the orchestra and chairman of its negotiating committee, described the cancellation as a "lockout."

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

BATTLING on when all seems lost is, on the face of it, an admirable attitude. But there comes a point, in warfare or in bridge, when determination fades into stubbornness and stupidity.

There is a fine line between a player who, instead of conceding, leads out all his cards when absolutely nothing can affect the final result, thus wasting everyone's time and irritating the opposition, and another who perseveres when salvation is merely very unlikely. Those in the latter group sometimes achieve a minor miracle, often aided by the opposition.

Consider for example the diagramed deal. South bid a brisk four spades over an opening one-heart bid, and was doubled by West. A heart was led, and he faced four apparently certain losers.

East won the first trick and continued hearts for South to ruff. He led the diamond eight, in the faint hope of developing a 10th trick in that suit.

This was ducked around to East's ten, and he played another heart.

NORTH
♠K4
♡J73
♢Q396
♣A1094

WEST
♠97
♡Q94
♢K742
♣KQ53

EAST(D)
♠5
♡AK10862
♢A1053
♣J6

SOUTH
♠AQJ10622
♡5
♢8
♣872

North and South were vulnerable.

East	South	West	North
1♡	4♠	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart four.

South ruffed, led a trump to the king and played the diamond queen. East put up the ace and South ruffed and led three more rounds of trumps to reach this position:

NORTH
♠—
♡—
♢J9
♣A109

WEST
♠—
♡—
♢K4
♣KQ5

EAST
♠—
♡10
♢53
♣J6

SOUTH
♠108
♡—
♢—
♣872

Battling on with little hope, South led his penultimate trump, and West naturally discarded the diamond four. A club was thrown from dummy, and East made the mistake of throwing his "useless" heart winner. A diamond loser was even more useless, and he should have thrown that.

This error was not fatal, but it gave West the chance to blunder. When South next led a club, he put up the queen, neglecting to consider that there was no hope for him if South held the jack. This was just what the declarer wanted. He won with the ace, ruffed a diamond to remove the diamond king from the West hand, and reached a two-card ending. When he led a club, the defense was helpless.

If West put up the king he would crash his partner's jack and lose the last trick to the eight in the closed hand. And if he played low, East would win with the jack and surrender the last trick to dummy's diamond jack, cursing the day he parted with his heart winner.

Bucs Remain Unbeaten by Downing Bears

Campbell Leads Oilers Past Browns

From Agency Dispatches

HOUSTON, Oct. 1 — Earl Campbell bulled through Cleveland's defense for three touchdowns here yesterday to help the Houston Oilers beat the formerly undefeated Browns, 31-10, and produce a three-way tie for the AFC Central Division lead in the National Football League.

Campbell who led the league in rushing in his rookie season last year, scored on runs of 2, 2 and 1 yards and increased his season touchdown total to seven. He rushed for 76 yards overall.

The Browns showed no resemblance to the team that beat the Dallas Cowboys, 26-7, last Monday night. They failed to muster a ground game in the absence of the injured Greg Pruitt and scored only on quarterback Brian Sipe's 1-yard run and Don Cockroft's 44-yard field goal.

Sipe's fumble on the game's second play set up Toni Fritsch's 28-yard field goal, but it was the Browns' inablility to finish a long drive early in the second quarter that dashed their hopes of remaining unbeaten through five games.

Houston's victory and Pittsburgh's loss to Philadelphia produced a tie at the top of the division. Houston, Cleveland and Pittsburgh are all 4-1.

Buccaneers 17, Bears 13

At Chicago, Doug Williams' 8-yard touchdown pass to Issac Hagins with 5:08 left lifted Tampa Bay to a 17-13 victory over the Chicago Bears, leaving the Buccaneers the only undefeated team in the league.

Before the winning touchdown, the Bears took their only lead in the game when Walter Payton grabbed a screen pass from Vince Evans and went for a touchdown on a play covering 65 yards.

Tampa Bay took the lead on the first play of the second quarter when Jerry Eckwood raced 61 yards for a touchdown, the longest running play from scrimmage in the Bucs' brief history.

Neil O'Donoghue kicked a 30-yard field goal later in the second period to give the Bucs a 10-0 lead, but Bob Thomas connected on a 34-yard field goal for Chicago with 1:05 left to make the score 10-3 at the half.

Thomas also kicked a 42-yard field goal later in the third quarter to cut the lead to 10-6 and with 1:50 left in the game Payton took the short screen pass and raced down the left sideline for the touchdown that put Chicago ahead.

But the Bucs took the ensuing kickoff and went down the field for 54 yards in 10 plays for the winning score.

Bills 31, Colts 13

At Baltimore, Joe Ferguson passed for three touchdowns while gaining 317 yards on just 14 completions, leading the Buffalo Bills to a 31-13 victory over a winless and punchless Baltimore Colts' team that was booed lustily by the home fans.

Robert Irsay, the owner of the Colts who has vowed to move the franchise elsewhere, watched glumly as a slender turnout of 31,904 cheered the Bills and spelled out "O-R-I-O-L-E-S" in honor of the city's baseball division champions.

The Bills led, 14-6, at halftime after running only 23 plays from scrimmage. Buffalo the league's top scoring team, added third-quarter touchdowns on Ferguson passes of 47 yards to Lou Piccone and 9 yards to Reuben Gant.

Baltimore, 0-5 this season with a 10-game losing streak, had to settle for two first-half field goals by Steve Mike-Mayer after blowing several chances for touchdowns.

The first came following a Baltimore fumble at the Buffalo one, and the second after the Colts failed to capitalize on a fumble recovery on the Bills' 23. Baltimore also turned the ball over to the Bills at the 9 after an interception gave the Colts the ball on the 19.

Cowboys 38, Bengals 13

At Irving, Texas, safety Randy Hughes and cornerback Aaron Mitchell returned interceptions for a total of 104 yards, setting up two Dallas Cowboy touchdowns in a 38-13 victory over the winless Cincinnati Bengals.

Hughes' 68-yard interception, returned to the Bengals' 3-yard line in the first quarter, not only killed a promising Cincinnati drive but also gave Dallas a 7-3 lead when Scott Laidlaw scored on the next play.

With Dallas leading, 24-13, in the third quarter, Mitchell ran 36 yards with an interception to the Bengal 12-yard line and quarterback Roger Staubach converted the break into a 9-yard scoring pass to Tony Hill.

Both interceptions came off Ken Anderson, who was wearing a flak jacket to protect a sore back as he started his first game in two weeks.

Dallas led, 21-3, at halftime on two Laidlaw touchdowns runs and Staubach's 3-yard scoring pass to tight end Billy Joe DuPree.

Raiders Surprise Broncos, 27-3

From Agency Dispatches

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 1 — Dave Casper, the all-pro tight end, returned to Oakland's starting lineup here yesterday after four weeks as a second stringer and caught a 3-yard touchdown pass from Ken Stabler to open the scoring as the Raiders beat the Denver Broncos, 27-3, in National Football League action.

The Raiders used a two-tight end formation most of the game, with Casper on the left side and Raymond Chester on the right. Casper, who reported to training camp late in the summer after a contract dispute, caught 4 passes for 92 yards.

The Raiders drove 81 yards for their first touchdown, late in the first quarter. Jim Turner made the score 7-3 late in the second period with a 19-yard field goal for Denver, but Larry Brunson's 50-yard kickoff return put the Raiders into scoring position and Mark van Eeghen ran 1 yard for a touchdown 6 seconds before halftime.

The Raiders were helped by their four-man defensive line, a switch from their usual three-man front, and by the punting of Ray Guy. His last punt pinned the Broncos down near their goal line and linebacker Monte Johnson fell on a fumble in the end zone late in the game for the final Raider touchdown.

Rams 21, Cardinals 0

At Los Angeles, Cullen Bryant and Wendell Tyler scored on 1-yard runs, backup quarterback Vince Ferragamo connected for a third touchdown and the Los Angeles defense held St. Louis to 43 total yards in the first half as the Rams scored a 21-0 victory over the Cardinals.

The Rams scored the first touchdown 5:45 into the game when Bryant's run capped a march of 75 yards in 12 plays, all on the ground. Tyler picked up 44 yards on 5 carries and Bryant carried 7 times for 26 yards in the drive.

Los Angeles made it 14-0 with just 1:06 left in the first half on Tyler's dive into the end zone. The Rams drove 84 yards in 8 plays, with the big gainer a 34-yard pass from starting quarterback Pat Haden to Billy Waddy to the Cardinals' 1-yard line.

The Rams scored their final touchdown on a 27-yard pass from Ferragamo to Waddy in the final period.

Haden left the game in the fourth quarter with an injured, but unbroken, finger and Jim Hart, St. Louis' quarterback who was chased all day by the Rams' defense, left in the same period with a bruised right shoulder.

Chiefs 24, Seahawks 6

At Seattle, Ted McKnight scored two touchdowns, including an 84-yarder with 1:27 to go, and rookie quarterback Steve Fuller passed for another touchdown as the surprising Kansas City Chiefs beat the Seattle Seahawks, 24-6.

McKnight, a third-year pro, also scored on a 23-yard run in the second quarter. In all, he rushed for 147 yards on 12 carries.

The Kansas City defense limited the favored Seahawks to a pair of field goals by Efren Herrera. The Chiefs converted two blocked punts into 17 of their points.

Fuller, a No. 1 draft choice from Clemson who almost missed the game because of a foot injury, attempted only 12 passes as Kansas City chose to do most of its work on the ground. He completed 8 for 42 yards.

Jim Zorn, Seattle's quarterback, completed 23 of 38 passes for 187 yards. He was intercepted once, for the 10th time this season.

Chargers 31, 49ers 9

At San Diego, quarterback Dan Fouts completed 26 of 34 passes for 251 yards and 2 touchdowns as the San Diego Chargers scored a 31-9 victory over the winless San Francisco 49ers.

Trailing, 3-0, early in the second quarter, San Diego erupted for 17 points, 10 of them in a 37-second span.

Fouts threw 24-yard touchdown passes to wide receiver Charlie Joiner and tight end Kellen Winslow before defensive end Gary Johnson recovered a fumble in the last minute and ran 37 yards to the San Francisco four-yard line. Hank Bauer scored from the one with eight seconds left in the game.

O.J. Simpson, with 89 yards in 16 rushes, went over the 11,000-yard career mark and scored on a one-yard touchdown run.

San Diego threatened on its first two possessions, driving to the 49ers' 25- and 20-yard lines. But a 43-yard field goal attempt by Roy Gerela was blocked by Ted Vincent and safety Mel Morgan intercepted a Fouts pass in the end zone.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
Miami	4	1	0	.800	113	78
New England	3	1	0	.750	116	54
Buffalo	3	2	0	.600	154	104
NY Jets	2	3	0	.400	120	164
Baltimore	0	5	0	.000	62	104
Central						
Houston	4	1	0	.800	117	108
Pittsburgh	4	1	0	.800	109	71
Cleveland	4	1	0	.800	101	94
Cincinnati	0	5	0	.000	78	149
West						
San Diego	4	1	0	.800	142	61
Kansas City	3	2	0	.600	103	60
Denver	3	2	0	.600	79	91
Oakland	2	3	0	.400	78	112
Seattle	1	4	0	.200	93	123

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
Washington	4	1	0	.800	114	67
Dallas	4	1	0	.800	112	93
Philadelphia	4	1	0	.800	98	72
St. Louis	1	4	0	.200	76	98
NY Giants	0	5	0	.000	58	118
Central						
Tampa Bay	5	0	0	1.000	119	71
Minnesota	3	2	0	.600	87	106
Chicago	2	3	0	.400	81	82
Green Bay	1	3	0	.250	62	73
Detroit	1	4	0	.200	84	125
West						
Los Angeles	3	2	0	.600	84	78
New Orleans	2	3	0	.400	121	129
Atlanta	2	3	0	.400	101	184
San Francisco	0	5	0	.000	89	137

Sunday's Results

New York Jets 33, Miami 27
Minnesota 13, Detroit 10
Philadelphia 17, Pittsburgh 14
Washington 16, Atlanta 7
Houston 31, Cleveland 10
New Orleans 24, New York Giants 14
Buffalo 31, Baltimore 13
Tampa Bay 17, Chicago 13
Dallas 38, Cincinnati 13
San Diego 31, San Francisco 9
Kansas City 24, Seattle 6
Oakland 27, Denver 3
Los Angeles 21, St. Louis 0

Monday's Game

New England at Green Bay

CFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
East						
Montreal	8	3	1	17	255	198
Ottawa	5	4	2	12	267	219
Toronto	4	7	0	8	183	219
Hamilton	3	9	0	6	171	275
West						
Edmonton	9	1	2	20	379	159
Br. Columbia	9	2	1	19	241	217
Calgary	8	3	0	16	242	187
Winnipeg	3	9	0	6	221	270
Saskatchewan	0	11	0	0	181	316

Saturday's Results

Hamilton 17, Toronto 16
Br. Columbia 22, Winnipeg 21

Sunday's Results

Montreal 29, Ottawa 29, tie
Calgary 26, Edmonton 19

Hinkle Closes Fast to Win World Series of Golf by 1

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 1 (AP) — Lon Hinkle made up four strokes in the last four holes and, with a closing 67, scored a one-stroke victory here yesterday in the World Series of Golf.

Hinkle finished with a 272 total, eight shots under par on the Firestone Country Club course. Lee Trevino, who missed birdie putts on the last two holes, Larry Nelson and Bill Rogers shared second at 273.

Nelson, who held a three-stroke lead at various stages of the final round, blew his lead with a double bogey-six on a bunker on the 17th and finished with a round of par 70.

Rogers had scores of 68 and 69 in the double-round, 36-hole windup that was made necessary after Friday's play was rained out. Trevino shot 72 and 66.

Tom Watson, who lost the lead with a double bogey-five on the fifth hole of the morning round, failed in his quest to become the first man to go past $500,000 in single-season earnings. Watson, the second-round leader, finished with rounds of 72 and 69 for a share of fifth place with Hale Irwin, both with a 274 total.

That put his earnings at $462,636. Several tournaments remain on the 1979 schedule, but Watson indicated last week he would not play in the United States, where the purses are biggest, again this season.

Lopez Victorious

DALLAS, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Nancy Lopez broke her own LPGA season money-winning record with her eighth victory here yesterday, shooting a final round 2-under par 70 to win a tournament.

Her overall total was a 14-under 274 and her $19,500 paycheck raised her year's earnings to $193,752, an all-time LPGA record for official winnings. It was her eighth triumph in 17 tournaments this year.

British Council Rejects a Cutoff In Rugby Funds

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP) — The British Sports Council rejected a proposal today to withdraw grants to the rugby football union to protest the South African Barbarians' tour here.

The Barbarians — eight white, eight black and eight mixed-race players — are scheduled to start a month-long, eight-match tour Wednesday against Devon at Exeter.

The team arrived by plane today to a peaceful protest by anti-apartheid groups. Later, a fire — which the police said was caused by a mechanical defect and not by sabotage — destroyed the team's bus on a highway outside London. Nobody was hurt.

After refusing to withdraw the grants, the Sports Council passed a resolution regretting sports contact with South Africa. It also agreed to send a fact-finding mission to South Africa to investigate progress towards racial equality in sport.

Paul Stephenson, a black member of the council who walked out of the meeting to protest the vote, proposed that the grant to rugby — 100,000 last year — should be withdrawn to express the council's disapproval of the tour.

The Sports Council is a government-supported organization that advises on major sporting issues and allocates money to sports bodies.

Kuhn Outlaws Winter Leagues In Caribbean

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP) — Commissioner Bowie Kuhn has prohibited major-league baseball players from participating in the Caribbean winter leagues during the coming off-season.

Bob Wirz, a spokesman for the commissioner, confirmed that Kuhn had issued such a directive to all major-league teams because of the absence of a working agreement with the Caribbean leagues.

Emidgio Buonomo, president of the Criollos team of Caguas, Puerto Rico, said Kuhn had sent a cable to the commisioner of the winter leagues, Guigo Otero, advising him of his action. It is expected that Otero will call for an emergency meeting of the Confederation of the Caribbean, which includes the winter leagues of Venezuela, Mexico, Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic.

Approximately 150 players from major-league rosters had been expected to participate in the Caribbean leagues this winter.



Associated Press

Phil Garner celebrates the Pirates' clinching of the title.

Canada's Grand Prix Is Captured by Jones

From Agency Dispatches

MONTREAL, Oct. 1 — Alan Jones, driving a Williams, defeated Gilles Villeneuve in a start-to-finish duel to win the Grand Prix of Canada for Formula One cars here yesterday. It was Jones' fourth victory in the last five races.

He was the fastest qualifier and started on the outside of the front row only to see Villeneuve take the lead on the first lap and hold it until the 51st lap of the 72-lap race.

Jones made his move on a hairpin turn on that lap, forcing Villeneuve's Ferrari to the outside heading into the turn, then slipping inside him and taking the lead coming out of the tight turn.

Rally at the End

Villeneuve said he was not surprised that Jones was able to take him on the 51st lap. "If I could have kept the lead I certainly would have done," he said. "I caught up a little in the end but I think it was Alan slowing down rather me speeding up."

The winning time for Jones was 1:52.06 minutes, a second faster than Villeneuve, the defending champion in his native country.

Clay Regazzoni, Jones' teammate, was flagged in third in front of the Ferrari of Jody Scheckter, who has already claimed the world driving championship this year. Didier Pironi followed in fifth spot.

Jones' victory moved him into third position in the world championships, but he criticized the official scoring system.

"It's stupid," Jones said. "We took a vote, all the racers, before the race and they all said we should return to last year's system."

No Challenge Possible

Under the point system this year, a driver scores on his best four races in each of the two season divisions. Jones' four victories came in the second half of the season.

Scheckter, who won in Belgium and Monaco in the first half of the season and in Italy in the latter half, has 51 points — against Villeneuve's 44 and Jones' 40 — and cannot be challenged for the championship.

While Jones said he would not lead a drive to return to the old system, which allowed drivers to score on all top six finishes in both divisions, he said he might be the "excuse" for a change.

The 16-race championship closes next month with the U.S. Grand Prix East at Watkins Glen, N.Y.

Padres Fire Craig, Blue Jays Hartsfield

From Agency Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 — The regular baseball season ended yesterday with two managers paying the price for their teams' poor records: Roger Craig was fired by the San Diego Padres and Roy Hartsfield by the Toronto Blue Jays. The dismissals brought to nine the number of managers let go this season.

San Diego was expected to be a contender in the National League West this year but the team floundered from the start and finished in next-to-last place. Craig came under fire from Ray Kroc, the club's owner, earlier this year for his alleged failure to motivate his players.

Craig, 48, who started spring training last year as San Diego's pitching coach, took over for the fired Alvin Dark in March, 1978, and led the Padres to an 84-78 record — the best in their 10-year history. This year, however, the club slumped to 68-94.

Hartsfield, manager of the lowly Blue Jays since they entered the major leagues in 1977, saw his team finish in last place in the American League East in each of the three seasons. The Blue Jays had 54 victories and 107 defeats in their first season and were 59-102 in 1978 and 53-109 this year.

The team has been a success at the box office so far, drawing more than 1.7 million fans their first year, more than 1.5 their second and more than 1.4 this year.

The Blue Jays said Hartsfield, 53, had been offered another position in the organization.

Besides Hartsfield, Craig and Herman Franks, who retired from the Chicago Cubs last week, six other managers have lost their jobs this year. Les Moss, Bob Lemon, Jeff Torborg, Danny Ozark and Joe Altobelli all were fired and Don Kessinger quit.

Borg Wins in Spain

MARBELLA, Spain, Oct. 1 (AP) — Bjorn Borg won the inaugural European Open tennis tournament here yesterday by defeating Adriano Panatta, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

DETROIT TIGERS—Rehired Dick Tracewski, Gates Brown and Billy Consolo as coaches for 1980.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Fired Roy Hartsfield, manager.

National League

ATLANTA BRAVES—Alex Grammas, coach, resigned to take a position with the Detroit Tigers. Signed Tommy Aaron, Cloyd Boyer and Bobby Dews, coaches, for the 1980 season.

SAN DIEGO PADRES—Fired Roger Craig, manager.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

SAN DIEGO CLIPPERS—Signed Marvin Barnes, forward, to a multi-year contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

PHILADELPHIA EAGLES—Activated Dennis Harrison, defensive end. Waived Sammy Johnson, running back.

NEW YORK JETS—Activated Abdul Salaam, defensive lineman. Waived John Sullivan, linebacker.

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS—Signed Ray Gerela, kicker. Placed Rolf Benirschke, kicker, on the injured reserve list.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS—Activated Perry Brooks, defensive tackle. Waived Chris DeFrance, wide receiver.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	000 000 010—1 7 0	
Detroit	311 000 00x—5 11 0	

Stanley, Rammerswaal (3) and O'Berry; Morris and Parrish. W—Morris, 17-7. L—Stanley, 16-12. HRs—Detroit, Brookens (4), Summers (20), LeFlore (9).

Oakland	000 012 102—6 12 3
Kansas City	100 000 031—5 11 1

Minetto, Kingman (8) and Heath; Leonard and Gaudet. W—Kingman, 8-7. L—Leonard, 14-12. HRs—Oakland, Chalk (2), Murphy (11).

Toronto	001 001 000—2 7 1
New York	000 410 40x—9 16 1

Stelb, Buskey (4), Preisleben (7) and Cerone; Guidry, Davis (4), Griffin (7) and Gulden. W—Davis, 14-2. L—Stelb, 8-8. HRs—Toronto, Velez (15). New York, Nettles (20), Spencer 2 (23).

Milwaukee	000 000 000—0 9 0
Minnesota	000 050 00x—5 9 1

Sorensen, Replogle (5), Baltano (8) and Martinez; Koosman and Wynegar. W—Koosman, 20-13. L—Sorensen, 15-14.

Seattle	000 000 001—1 5 1
Chicago	002 120 01x—6 10 0

Parrott and Cox; Kravec and Foley. W—Kravec, 15-13. L—Parrott, 14-12.

Baltimore	001 020 200 00—5 13 2
Cleveland	111 001 001 01—6 11 0
(11 innings)	

D.Martinez, Rineer (6), T.Martinez (7), Stanhouse (8), Ford (10) and Skaggs; Wise, Monge (7) and Hassey. W—Monge, 12-10. L—Ford, 2-1. HRs—Baltimore, Skaggs (1). Cleveland, Bonds (25), Johnson (20).

California	211 030 400—11 14 2
Texas	000 012 110— 5 8 1

Knapp, Tanana (7), Montague (9) and Downing, Donohue (8); Comer, Darwin (4), Johnson (7), Allard (7) and Roberts, Mahlberg (6). W—Knapp, 5-5. L—Comer, 17-12. HRs—California, Lansford (19), Baylor (36), Grich (30).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	001 001 000—2 6 1
Montreal	000 000 000—0 3 1

Carlton and McCarver; Rogers, Sosa (9) and Tamargo. W—Carlton, 18-11. L—Rogers, 13-12.

Chicago	000 001 110—3 10 0
Pittsburgh	100 110 20x—5 11 0

McGlothlen, Tidrow (7) and Blackwell; Kison, Tekulve (7) and Ott. W—Kison, 13-6. L—McGlothlen, 13-14. HRs—Chicago, Kingman (48). Pittsburgh, Stargell (32).

Atlanta	021 111 100—7 11 0
Cincinnati	000 000 002—2 6 0

Niekro and Benedict; Bonham, Soto (4), Leibrandt (4), Bair (6), Hume (8), Tomlin (9) and Correll. W—Niekro, 21-20. L—Bonham, 9-7. HRs—Atlanta, Horner (33), Royster (3). Cincinnati, Foster (30), Auerbach (1).

New York	100 000 102—4 10 1
St. Louis	010 000 100—2 5 1

Pacella, Jackson (7) and Stearns; Martinez, Thomas (4), Vuckovich (6), Forsch (7), Littell (8) and Kennedy. W—Jackson, 1-0. L—Littell, 9-4.

Houston	000 001 020—3 7 0
Los Angeles	110 000 000—2 10 1

Niekro, Sprowl (8), Sambito (9) and Pujols, Knicely (8); Sutcliffe and Oates. W—Niekro, 21-11. L—Sutcliffe, 17-10.

San Diego	010 001 010 2—5 7 2
San Francisco	003 000 000 0—3 6 1

Shirley, Mura (8), Owchinko (8), Lee (10) and Fahey; Holicki, Minton (8), Lavelle (10) and Littlejohn. W—Owchinko, 6-12. L—Lavelle, 7-9. HR—San Diego, Tenace (20).

Pirates Clinch Over the Cubs As Expos Lose

By Jim Naughton

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1 (NYT) — Champagne foam burst from the chilled green bottle in Willie Stargell's hand, spraying the Pirate first baseman and the people clustered around him. In the disco din of the Pittsburgh clubhouse, Phil Garner was screaming. Everybody was screaming in the wake of the Pirates' 5-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs here yesterday that secured the National League's Eastern Division title, but the second baseman with Tennessee in his voice and on his T-shirt could be heard above them all.

By the time he mounted the card table in the back of the room, he was already drenched.

"Listen everybody," he yelled. "Nine o'clock tomorrow we got a United charter. Charter, for the first time."

"Where we going?" screamed the left fielder, John Milner, who stood nearby in a colorful stripped bath robe.

"Cincinnati," Garner yelled back.

Questions, Questions

"What are we going to do when we get there?" Milner shouted. The Pirates answered in a chorus that swelled with the same urgent release as the white foam sprays that crisscrossed the clubhouse. The answer was not something that could be put in a newspaper, but the Reds had better watch their backsides.

In the yellow glare of television lights, Chuck Tanner, the manager of the division champions, was telling people, "This is the biggest thrill I've ever had since I've been in professional baseball."

Pulling off his wet uniform, Bill Madlock was talking about the pop fly that led to the pop of the champagne corks.

Magic Number Reduced

With two out in the top of the ninth, Bruce Kimm, the Cubs' catcher, was at the plate. Only minutes before, the Pirates had learned that Steve Carlton of the Philadelphia Phillies had helped them in Montreal, beating the Expos, 2-0.

"The magic number is 1," the scoreboard read. When Kimm stepped up, the magic number was one out. Kent Tekulve, the Pirates' best relief pitcher, who had taken over for Bruce Kison in the seventh, started him with a fastball outside; the pitch Kimm hit was a slider. And he popped it up.

"I knew it was up," Tekulve said. "It took a couple seconds to realize it wasn't going into the stands."

It took Tim Foli no time at all. The Pirate shortstop, who had scored two runs, knew right away. He started jumping up and down with his fist clenched. "As soon as it went up," he said, "I knew it was over."

"We have a great team; we knew that from day one," said Stargell, whose 32d home run gave the Pirates a 3-0 lead in the fifth. "If someone was going to beat us, they had their hands full. If I didn't do it, someone else would have."

Because Stargell did do it, he passed Honus Wagner as the Pirates' career leader in runs batted in, with 1,476.

"This is the ultimate, to win a championship," said the 50-year-old Tanner, who had not done it with either of the two other major league teams he managed.

"This is the best 25-man roster I've ever had," he said.

It took most of that roster to beat the Cubs. The decisive hit was Bill Robinson's seventh-inning single that scored Omar Moreno and Foli, but equally important were crucial double plays by the Pirates, two of them with runners on third.

Only once all afternoon did the Pirates appear to be in trouble. That was in the seventh, when Chicago narrowed the score to 3-2 on a walk to Mike Kelleher, a pinch-single by Ken Henderson and a sacrifice fly by Steve Ontiveros.

But in the bottom of the seventh, Dick Tidrow walked Moreno, hit Foli and gave up what proved to be the decisive hit to Robinson.

"It was just a lousy little single that trickled under his glove," Robinson said, but two innings later it meant the division title.

Phillies 2, Expos 0

At Montreal, the Associated Press reported, Greg Gross drove in a run with a double and Bake McBride drove in one with a sacrifice fly to back the three-hit pitching of Steve Carlton as the Phillies defeated the Expos, 2-0.

Had the Expos won, they would have trailed Pittsburgh by one game and would have gone to Atlanta today for a makeup double-header with the Braves and a chance to force a tie for the division title. The Pirates ended their regular season yesterday.

The Phillies got to starter Steve Rogers (13-12) for a third-inning run when Carlton singled up the middle and advanced to third on Pete Rose's double. One out later, Carlton scored as McBride flied out to left field.

Gross raised Philadelphia's lead to 2-0 in the sixth when his double to center scored Larry Bowa, who had started the inning with a walk, stole second base and moved to third on a wild pitch by Rogers.

Major League Final Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Baltimore	102	57	.642	—
Milwaukee	95	66	.590	8
Boston	91	69	.569	11½
New York	89	71	.556	13½
Detroit	85	76	.528	18
Cleveland	81	80	.503	22
Toronto	53	109	.327	50½
West				
California	88	74	.543	—
Kansas City	85	77	.525	3
Texas	83	79	.512	5
Minnesota	82	80	.506	6
Chicago	73	87	.456	14
Seattle	67	95	.414	21
Oakland	54	108	.333	34

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Pittsburgh	98	64	.605	—
Montreal	95	65	.594	2
St. Louis	86	76	.531	12
Philadelphia	84	78	.519	14
Chicago	80	82	.494	18
New York	63	99	.389	35
West				
Cincinnati	90	71	.559	—
Houston	89	73	.549	1½
Los Angeles	79	83	.488	11½
San Francisco	71	91	.438	19½
San Diego	68	93	.422	22
Atlanta	66	94	.413	23½

Playoff Schedule

Best-of-Five Series
All Times EDT

Tuesday
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, 8:30 p.m.

Wednesday
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, 3:15 p.m.
California at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.

Thursday
California at Baltimore, 3:15 p.m.

Friday
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, 3:15 p.m.
Baltimore at California, 8:30 p.m.

Saturday
Baltimore at California, 3:15 p.m., if necessary
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, 8:30 p.m., if necessary

Sunday
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, 1:15 p.m., if necessary
Baltimore at California, 8:30 p.m., if necessary

Times are provided for readers who wish to listen to the games on short-wave and medium-wave radio, where possible. Eastern Daylight Time is now five hours behind the time in most western European countries.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Who's in Charge? Not Cyrus Vance

WASHINGTON — Poor Secretary of State Cy Vance. He doesn't have anything to do any more since everyone else seems to be handling our foreign policy.

He was in his office last week and asked his administrative assistant, "How are the Middle East negotiations going these days?"

"We have no idea. They are being handled out of Atlanta by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. They promised to call us if there was a break with Arafat."



Buchwald

"Any news on a cease-fire in Lebanon?"

"We're waiting for Rev. Jesse Jackson to get back from his fact-finding tour of the area. There is no sense in us getting into it if he doesn't approve of the terms."

"What about the Soviet troops in Cuba?"

"Sen. Church of Idaho and Sen. Stone of Florida have taken over that one. They're dealing directly with the president. I called the White House this morning and they put me on hold."

"Okay, brief me on what's happening in Vietnam."

"As you know that's Jane Fonda's area. She wants to recognize Vietnam now, but Joan Baez doesn't want to until some effort is made to solve the plight of the boat people. We can't seem to get the two of them to agree on what our policy should be."

* * *

"Have we taken a position on this?"

"We're tilting toward Joan Baez, but I don't think we should go public with it as there is no reason to get Jane Fonda upset. It will just harden her attitude and make it more difficult to come to an accommodation with her."

"Who is watching the Rhodesia situation?"

"Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina. He sent his aides over to London for the talks which our people, incidentally, couldn't get into. Helms wants the United States to lift our embargo on Rhodesia immediately. Andy Young disagrees, unless the insurgents have a voice in the new government."

"I'm sorry to hear that. I was hoping to have some input in the Rhodesia problem as it will certainly affect what eventually happens in South Africa."

"I see your point, sir. But as you know the U.S. Secretary of State shouldn't involve himself in foreign affairs unless invited to do so. Helms and Young don't want us meddling there."

* * *

"I'm sure there must be some place where the State Department could be helpful."

"We did have China until Nixon went over last week."

"What did he find out?"

"He wouldn't tell us. He said he's saving it for his next book."

"It looks like a long day ahead for me. Is there anything I can do about SALT-2?"

"Not until Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia decides what he wants to do. If we got into the SALT talks at this moment the Senate would have a fit."

"Darn it, Peter, if the Southern Christian Leadership Conference has taken over the Middle East, Jesse Jackson is in charge of Lebanon, Jane Fonda is dealing with Vietnam, Andy Young is working on Rhodesia, Church and Stone are dealing with the president on Cuba, and Sam Nunn is directing the SALT talks, how will the rest of the world be able to figure out what this country's foreign policy is supposed to be?"

"We have a committee meeting on that right now, sir. We hope to get a report to you as soon as Brzezinski in the White House reads it."

"Okay, so what am I supposed to do today?"

"Would you like to look over these passport applications, sir? They're from a tour group planning on going to Rio de Janeiro for Mardi Gras."

Russians Find Mammoth

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet geologists looking for oil have found a well-preserved mammoth frozen in the permafrost of Western Siberia, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda reported.

The Papal Prophet

Walter Murphy's Vatican Novel

By Carlin Romano

WASHINGTON (WP) — The pope travels to Poland and draws huge crowds. He confers with Latin American bishops in Mexico. He appeals for social justice in his speeches. He greets his audiences in the massive Piazza di San Pietro. He holds press conferences. He is a headstrong pontiff who shakes up business as usual at the Vatican — not least of all because he is the first non-Italian pope in centuries. Pope Francesco I hails from the U.S.A.

Pope Francesco?

"I've joked that somebody slipped John Paul II a copy of the galleys," says Walter Murphy, whose first novel, "The Vicar of Christ," has bounced around national bestseller lists for the past few months after bouncing around Murphy's desk for more than 12 years. Murphy's Pope Francesco was shattering papal precedents long before journalists began their frantic search for Polish spelling guides.

Cast in the form of interviews given to Pope Francesco's biographers by four men who figured in his life, "The Vicar of Christ" traces the unlikely career of Declan Walsh, a vigorous ex-Marine who climbs to Chief Justice of the United States before suddenly resigning to become a Trappist monk. A papal conclave, deadlocked after the unexpectedly brief reigns of Paul VI's successors, shocks the world by tapping Walsh.

Originally, Murphy had Walsh directly succeeding Paul VI's second successor. When John Paul I died suddenly, Murphy took it upon himself to make a change in the galleys to disassociate Walsh from John Paul. The resemblances in policy, however, do not surprise him.

"I asked the kind of question a political scientist would ask: 'What would a pope do if he wanted to maximize his impact on the world?' "

Murphy has been exploring Walsh's territory for years. A former Marine combat officer in Korea, he is McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton, a position once held by Woodrow Wilson. After nine scholarly books on the U.S. judicial system, Murphy knows his way around legal circles, and Rome has long been a second home for him. Murphy wrote most of his novel there in a Trastevere apartment.

Chatting over lunch, Murphy looks the natty political science professor trying to stave off traces of literary rumple.

Originally, Murphy set out to write a scholarly book about the Vatican. He researched Vatican history and soaked up the day-to-day atmosphere during an extended residence in Rome. Although the scholarly book became a best-selling novel, some reviewers have praised "The Vicar of Christ" as perhaps the most insightful and incisive work on the modern Vatican that any writer has recently produced.

In fact, as the parallels continue to mount between Pope John Paul II and Pope Francesco people in and out of publishing are beginning to wonder how many legions Murphy had at the Vatican. The answer, it appears, is quite a few.

"I started from the most obvious place," explains Murphy. "I simply asked my friends in the U.S. clergy to put me in touch with their friends. Suddenly you have a range of sources. Then the other side that disagrees with them hears about what you're up to and they contact you to give you a different perspective. Your sources multiply.

"One of the ways I was able to build up rapport," he continues, smiling conspiratorially," was by taking Curia people to lunch and dinner. The Vatican pays its people relatively little and the cost of living in Rome is about 125 percent of Manhattan."

Murphy has his criticisms of the Curia, the Vatican's governing body, but years of studying it have turned him into a sympathetic admirer.

"I found very little evidence of scandal in the usual sense. I don't mean that I found a collection of saints. I can point very quickly to a couple of homosexuals, a couple of alcoholics and a womanizer. But in a population that large, if you couldn't find the percentage I found, it means you're no damn good as an investigator."

Protecting Sources

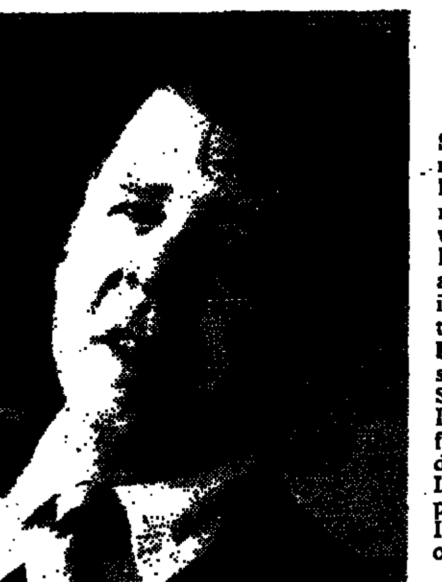
A few months ago, Murphy was telling interviewers that his decision to write a novel rather than a scholarly book on the Vatican stemmed from a desire to protect his sources. "It's not hard," Murphy asserts, "once one knows the system, to figure out that you must have spoken to Monsignor X or Cardinal Y or Archbishop Z." Now, however, he labels that concern a "rationalization" insofar as it served as a motive for writing the novel.

"I was fooling myself," he says. "There had been this desire for awhile. I had forgotten that when I came out of the Korean War I had written a series of short stories about it — some on the backs of envelopes."

He sent those stories to Random House. Random House rejected them with an encouraging letter. Murphy put his fiction on the shelf to concentrate on graduate school. The writing itch reappeared five years later, but by then he says: "I was too much involved with all the things a young assistant professor has to get involved with — like scholarly books and articles."

Only in 1965, when tenure-track struggles could no longer interfere, did Murphy get moving on what turned out to be — 12 years later — a 632-page debut.

"Of course it's implausible," he says of his book, "but it's implausible that anybody would be pope."



Harry Naltchayan, The Washington Post

Author Murphy: "What would a pope do?"

Murphy points out that the pool of potential popes is larger than most people think. "There is no rule," he remarks, "that the pope has to be single, or, for that matter, a priest."

Because the pope serves also as the Bishop of Rome, and only a male Catholic can do so, all others are indirectly eliminated from consideration, but Murphy relates that some church historians believe a woman has already sat on the throne of St. Peter.

"In the later Middle Ages, the newly elected pontiff, before he was proclaimed pope, was asked to sit on a chair that looked something like a toilet seat. The junior cardinal would go up under there and make sure that il Papa was a male. That's not a very attractive ceremony, but I assume it was not there just on the odd chance that you would have a woman. There must have been an offense."

As a Roman Catholic first-novelist with a professional interest in high judicial wrangling, ex-Marine Murphy seems to have wrapped some of his own biographical details in wish fulfillment when he created Declan Walsh.

'If I Were Pope . . .'

"Well," he responds, "I didn't think of myself as Declan Walsh, I didn't identify with him. Probably every Roman male has fantasized at some time: 'If I were pope, I'd clean out this nest.' But I've never thought of it in any serious way."

But through Declan Walsh, Murphy has found the medium to talk about the politics of war, judicial intrigue, the world role of the church and of other issues. But on the subject of the ambitious, hard-nosed Walsh himself, Murphy turns out to be a tough grader.

"Most of us have a kind of internal gyroscope that tells us about right and wrong, but most of us also have a slight fudge factor. One of his problems is that he has no fudge factor. I'm not sure I would have liked him."

PEOPLE: *Director Scorsese Weds Isabella Rossellini*

U.S. film director **Martin Scorsese**, 37, and **Isabella Rossellini**, 24, daughter of Swedish actress **Ingrid Bergman** and the late Italian movie director **Roberto Rossellini**, were married in a civil ceremony at Bracciano, near Rome. Relatives and friends attending the ceremony included Miss Bergman, Isabella's twin-sister **Isotta** and her brother **Robertino**. Scorsese, who directed such films as "Taxi Driver," "Mean Streets" and "The Last Waltz," met Isabella when she interviewed him for Italian television while he was directing "New York, New York." Isabella made her movie debut playing the leading role of a recent Italian film, "Il Prato," (The Meadow).

* * *

Barbra Streisand has filed a $5 million damage suit in New York seeking to block High Society magazine from publishing photographs showing her nude above the waist. The actress-singer claimed the magazine, which features "hard-core pornography," wrongfully obtained the photographs and intends to distribute them in its November issue about to be sent to subscribers. Papers filed in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan indicated the photographs were taken but never used while the star was filming the movie, "The Owl and the Pussycat." Rastar Productions, Inc., producers of the film, joined Miss Streisand in the suit . . . Elsewhere on the legal front, when singer-composer **Lynsey De Paul** went on the British Broadcasting System's "Rock Bottom" radio show and spoke ill of Jet Records chief **Don Arden**, she little dreamed it would end up in court. But that's where it is — for $1 million in Los Angeles and for $5 million in London. Arden is suing the BBC and interviewer **Roger Cook**, along with Miss De Paul, for defamation of character. She told Cook, "My hair fell out from worrying and I was near suicide" during the time she worked for Arden. He says her career nose-dived after she left Jet in 1976 . . . A Virginia woman who claims she was infected with gonorrhea by a member of a wealthy family lost an attempt to have the Supreme Court reinstate her $1.3 million damage award. The justices let stand a lower-court decision overturning the award for **Margaret Housen**, who says she may be sterile as a result of the venereal disease she allgedly contracted in 1970 from **Angier St. George Biddle Duke**. Duke is the son of **Angier Biddle Duke** — former ambassador to El Salvador, Spain and Denmark and former White House chief of protocol. Miss Housen, a former legal secretary, brought suit after a brief liaison with Duke which began April 4, 1970, when she was introduced to him at her family home.

* * *

A gunman stole seven works by **Pablo Picasso** from the Paris home of the late artist's doctor. According to police, the thief was waiting at the door when Dr. **Joseph Jaffe**, 85, returned from a walk with his dog. He forced Jaffe to open the door and stole canvases and sketches valued at 400,000 francs (about $100,000) which had been gifts from the Spanish master. Picasso died in France in 1973.

* * *

"I mean wow! That just doesn't happen every day!" exclaimed newlywed **Sheri Lyn Bronson**, 20, of the flowers that arrived at her wedding to **James Bronson**, 25. The flowers at the St. Paul, Minn., wedding were apparently sent on behalf of Egyptian President **Anwar Sadat**. On a lark, the couple had sent wedding invitations to **President Carter**, Israeli Prime Minister **Menachem Begin** and Sadat, chosen for their roles in the Arab-Israeli peace treaty. "We figured they'd send us a letter saying, 'Sorry, we can't come,' " said the bride. But just before the ceremony, a florist delivered the arrangement of roses, mums and carnations. A note read, "Congratulations. Best wishes for a long life together. Anwar el-Sadat, in care of the Egyptian Embassy."

* * *

Vladimir Horowitz says his doctor told him after a recent medical examination that "everything is perfect, like a man of 45 or 50 years old." Not bad for a concert musician who turned 75 yesterday. After half a century on concert stages, the pianist told the New York Times on the eve of a new season that "playing does not bother me, but the traveling can be very hard. I have fixed it so I avoid all the hard winter weather. I go to Phoenix in January for a recital and spend two weeks there. A wonderful city." Horowitz says his popularity can be a burden — "I go all the time on the streets and people stop me" — but he isn't anti-social. He occasionally has visited New York City's hot night spot, Studio 54. "I wear ear stopples because of the noise," he said. "I go to see how the people behave."

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